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PENNSYLVANIA
OFFICE OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY
ANNUAL PLANNING INFORMATION REPORT
FISCAL YEAR 1986

SEPTEMBER 1985

Prepared by
Labor Market Analyst
Office of Employment Security

JOB SERVICE

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY
OFFICE OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY
Affiliated with Employment and Training Administration, U.S. Department of Labor

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY
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ANNUAL PLANNING INFORMATION REPORT
FOR
PENNSYLVANIA

FISCAL YEAR 1986

ISSUED: SEPTEMBER 1985

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PREFACE

The Annual Planning Information Report (APIR) is designed to provide basic statistical data and analyses to aid planners who are in need of socioeconomic information, particularly as related to job development and training programs. Users of this report are perceived to be planners and administrators in Pennsylvania's Office of Employment Security; vocational educators; state and local officals; business, labor and other community groups. The report includes information on employment and unemployment; wages and earnings of production workers in manufacturing; population demographics; job openings received by the Office of Employment Security; and occupational employment trends.

An Annual Planning Information Report is prepared for the State, each Primary Metropolitan Statistical Area (PMSA), and each Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA). All reports are available by contacting state or area labor market analysts.

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I. POPULATION AND LABOR FORCE CHARACTERISTICS AND TRENDS

A. Description of Area

The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, the Keystone State, is in the Middle Atlantic region of the U.S. Pennsylvania is bordered by six states: New York on the north and northeast; New Jersey on the east; Delaware and Maryland on the south; West Virginia on the south and west; and Ohio on the west. The Delaware River on the east separates the Commonwealth from New Jersey and southeastern New York. In the northwest, Lake Erie provides 51 miles of coastline.

Pennsylvania measures 307 miles by 169 miles at its widest points and has a total land area of 45,333 square miles. The state ranks 33rd in land area out of the 50 states. The Appalachian Mountain Range crosses Pennsylvania diagonally from northeast to southwest and covers almost three quarters of the entire state. Mt. Davis in Somerset County is the highest peak at 3,213 feet.

Pennsylvania's resident population was revised to 11,864,751 for 1980, yielding a density of 262 people per square mile. Pennsylvania is the home of 5.2 percent of the U.S. population and is the fourth most populated state. According to 1980 census data, Pennsylvania's population is 69.3 percent urban and 30.7 percent rural. The Commonwealth is divided into 67 counties which make up 42 labor market areas including 12 Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSAs) and 3 Primary Metropolitan Statistical Areas (PMSAs).

Pennsylvania has an excellent highway system which provides easy access to major marketing areas and seaports. There are 44,971 miles of state administered paved roads in Pennsylvania, more than in New Jersey and all of New England combined. The Pennsylvania Turnpike, the first turnpike in the U.S., connects the major metropolitan areas of Philadelphia and Pittsburgh.

Philadelphia, the largest city in Pennsylvania and the fourth largest in the U.S., is rich in the history of the American Revolution. Located on the Delaware River in the southeast section of the state, Philadelphia is the world's largest freshwater port and also a large oil refining center.

Pittsburgh, the state's second largest city, is located in southwestern Pennsylvania where the Allegheny and Monongahela Rivers meet to form the Ohio River. Universally known for its production of steel, Pittsburgh is also a major inland port, its goods reaching the Mississippi via the Ohio River.

Erie, situated in the northwest on the shore of the Great Lake of the same name, is the third largest city. Erie has also become an important port, making it a favorable location for industry. The Great Lakes and the St. Lawrence Seaway provide an approach to the Atlantic Coast.

The capital of the state is Harrisburg. Located in south-central Pennsylvania, the capital city is easily accessible by a network of state and interstate highways.

Pennsylvania has a highly industrialized economy. Employment in manufacturing industries amounts to 24.1 percent of the total nonagricultural employment in Pennsylvania compared with 20.8 percent for the entire nation. Pennsylvania ranks third in the production of raw steel which is one of the State's foremost industries. Primary metals account for 11 percent of Pennsylvania's manufacturing employment. Other major manufacturing industries include machinery, electronic equipment, apparel and other textile products and fabricated metal products.

Pennsylvania ranks fourth in coal production among all states. Nearly all of the anthracite (hard) coal mined in the U.S. comes from the northeastern section of the state. Large deposits of bituminous (soft) coal are in southwestern Pennsylvania. Increased interest in mining soft coal as an alternative to increasingly expensive petroleum fuels has generated new employment for miners in recent years. Other major mineral products are cement, stone, sand, and gravel.

Farmland can be found throughout the state. Most important of all the agricultural production is the dairy industry. Other major products are poultry and eggs, cattle, hogs, corn, and wheat. The southeast portion of the state is also known for its tobacco and mushroom farms.

In 1983 there were an estimated 59,000 farms in Pennsylvania with an average size of 147 acres. Of the total farms 47,000 were classified as cattle farms with 14,000 of this figure listed as commercial dairy farms (10 or more milk cows). The average value of crop and livestock production per farm was $50,447.

B. Population Chacteristics and Trends

Since 1970 the Commonwealth has had a population shift from urban centers to rural counties -- the present mix according to the 1980 census is 69.3 percent urban and 30.7 percent rural. Most of the population growth during the past decade took place in the central and southcentral portions of the state. Of the 67 countries in the state, 57 had population gains during the past decade. The counties showing the largest population gains were Bucks, Chester, Lancaster, Monroe and York. Largest population losses were recorded in Philadelphia, Allegheny, Delaware and Lackawanna counties.

It is projected that Pennsylvania's population will grow to 11,908,000 by 1986, up 41,272 or 0.35 percent from 1980. Substantial population growth should occur in the southcentral portion of the state, namely, in the Harrisburg, Lancaster, and York areas.

Pennsylvania's projected population by age group indicates the state is moving toward an older society. From 1980 to 1986, the state population will reflect an up and down movement by age group. The 0 to 4-year old age bracket will increase while the 5 to 24-year old population will decline. The 25 to 44-year old population will grow, and the 45 to 59-year old age group will decline. The 60 years and older population group will increase.

Pennsylvania's 1980 population characteristics reveal that males predominate in the under 16 year age bracket in all sex and ethnic groups. Beginning with age 16 years and over, females predominite in all white, black and other ethnic groups. White females 16 years of age and over comprise 79.4 percent of total white females, while the under 16 years of age comprise 20.6 percent. Black females 16 years of age and older account for 74.1 percent of total black females. Hispanic females 16 years of age and older comprise 64.3 percent of total Hispanic females. The percentage of population under 16 years of age for both black and Hispanic females is more than for white-25.9 percent and 35.7 percent, respectively, compared to the 20.6 percent for white females.

C. Labor Force Characteristics and Trends

The Commonwealth's 1984 annual average labor force was 5,487,000. Of this total 4,988,100 were employed and the annual average unemployed was 498,900 with an unemployment rate of 9.1 percent. Whites represented

91.9 percent of the labor force and had a 8.1 percent unemployment rate, while blacks represented 7.2 percent of the labor force but had an unemployment rate of 22.0 percent. Hispanics represented only 0.8 percent of the labor force, and their unemployment rate was 17.3 percent. Youths 16 to 19 years of age represented only 7.3 percent of the labor force and had an unemployment rate of 19.9 percent. Youths 20 to 21 years old represented a smaller share of the labor force 5.1 percent and had a 14.6 percent unemployment rate. The varied unemployment rates between the youth groups can be partially explained by the younger group having less skill and training, and not being as deeply committed to the job market. The rate of unemployment for Hispanic women was 20.4 percent; for black women, 22.9 percent; and for white women, 7.5 percent. The Vietnam-Era veterans' unemployment rate in 1984 was 8.1 percent. They represented 6.8 percent of the labor force and 6.1 percent of the total unemployed.

Pennsylvania's civilian labor force mix by age is slightly different from that of the United States. The states age bracket 16 through 24 years represents 20.6 percent of the labor force, while nationally this age group makes up 21.1 percent of the labor force. The Commonwealth's population 25 and over represents 79.4 percent of the labor force, while the same age group nationally represents 79.1 percent of the labor force.

Over 75.9 percent of the state's civilian labor force is employed in the nonmanufacturing sector, slightly less than the U.S. average of 79.2 percent. The services sector provides 23.8 percent of the total nonagricultural wage and salary jobs, just above the national av- of 21.9 percent. Retail trade, 16.9 percent and government, 14.5 percent are the second and third largest employers in the nonmanufacturing sector, although both trail the national averages.

Pennsylvania's manufacturing sector provides 24.1 percent of nonfarm wages and salary employment in the state, well above the U.S. average of 20.8 percent. In tracing employment patterns, it is obvious that the state is still heavily oriented toward the smokestack industries. Durable goods industries provide 13.9 percent of the nonagricultural wage and salary jobs while the nondurable goods sector provides work for 10.2 percent. Both durable and nondurable goods sectors of manufacturing are well above the national average.

Among the twelve broad occupational categories, seven categories have a greater concentration within the state than nationally. They are technicians and related support, administrative support, service occupations, crafts and kindred workers, machine operators, service workers, and laborers, except farm. The state's professional, technical and kindred workers category is below the national average. However, within the professional category, the percentage of teachers and technicians, except health, ranks above the U.S. average. The state's percentage of engineers in the professional group is below the national level. Table 4 presents a civilian labor force profile for Pennsylvania and the United States.

Pennsylvania's blue-collar workers and the industries they serve are still facing problems. Old-line manufacturing industries such as steel, textiles, fabricated metal products and machinery, except electrical - once the state economy's backbone - will provide a smaller share of the state's employment. The older industrial base is eroding; the routine procedures of production are now implemented more cheaply in the third world countries. To survive, the blue-collar worker will have to change shirts and learn the skills of the service economy. This will not be easy, at least for people who have spent their lives making things.

Affected are not only the workers, but also their unions and the companies they serve. Involved, too, are taxpayers who are being asked to finance new training operations, investors worried about losing money in dying industries, and the schools and their students who have to choose vocations.

Pennsylvania has been weathering the same restructuring of the labor force as the nation, but in even greater dimensions. In the early 1950's when 5 of every 10 jobs were in the goods-producing industries, Pennsylvania's economy was based primarily on manufacturing and mining. Today, the goods-producting sector represents only 3 of every 10 jobs as the service-producing sector has continued to grow and become the major source of jobs in the State, employing about two and one-half times as many workers in 1984 as the goods-producing industries, seven of every 10 nonfarm jobs in Pennsylvania were in the service-producing industries. This growth or shift to the service-producing industries is expected to continue but at a slower rate.

Among the factors that have contributed to employment gains in service-producing industries are rising incomes and living standards; an aging population with a greater demand for health care; increased entertainment and leisure activities; and business and financial services. Additionally, many services involve personal contact, thus fewer jobs are being replaced by machines, in contrast to the goods-producing industries where automation has taken a heavy toll on jobs. The increase in the participation of women in the labor force has also contributed to the increase of jobs in the service-producing sector where the percentage of women working is high.

Traditional service occupations with below-average pay will experience declining demand in the future, in particular, clerical workers, hand bookkeepers, stenographers, and telephone operators. A recent study by Carnegie-Mellon University predicts by the year 2000 robots will replace three million factory workers nationwide, and they will be handling nearly all manufacturing chores by the year 2025. Forecasting International projects manufacturing jobs will fall more than 50 percent so that by the year 2000 only 11 percent of the work force will be employed in smokestack industries.

Where are the jobs of today and tomorrow? Occupations that are projected to grow fastest in this decade and have the greatest number of openings are not necessary concentrated in high tech industries. To the contrary, the expansion of the lowest skill jobs in the American economy will vastly outstrip the growth of high technology jobs. For Pennsylvania the projected annual average openings through the '80s for computer system analysts, computer operators and computer programmers is 2,000. However, over 10,400 annual openings are projected for janitors, porters and cleaners. During the same time frame over 8,700 annual openings are projected for secretaries, 8,300 for sales clerks, 5,200 for fast food restaurant workers, and 5,100 for mechanics, repairers and machinists. Table 23 lists the projected annual average openings in Pennsylvania for leading occupations.

Young people in college are rushing into the computer field, having been advised that this is where the future is. But, so far as studies indicate, this is more a hope than a solidly based expectation. Using computers does not necessarily require computer skills. As soft-ware becomes more and more sophisticated, many workers will use computers with little if any knowledge of computer skills. Office computers are being designed so that special computer skills are not necessary. The latest word processors can correct typing errors automatically by the use of electronic dictionaries.

Many experts see an entirely different set of problems arising from high tech than is popularly assumed. These experts feel that the economy will create more low-skill jobs than high, and that it is possible that high tech will eliminate far more jobs than it will create. Silicon Valley in California is already showing those danger signals. Although there are some high level executives, programmers and engineers who are stimulated by their jobs, most workers in these industries are clericals, assembly workers, and low-level technicians whose jobs are not challenging. During the first six months of 1985, national employment in the computer and semiconductor industries has slipped by 27%, down to 736,000 workers. Average high tech production worker wages have fallen by 10 percent during this same time frame while salaried employes are faced with frozen pay budgets.

A Stanford University study indicates that an estimated 6.2 million new profesional level jobs will be created between 1978 and 1990, but about 11.4 million people will earn bachelor's degrees during that time. By 1990, one in four workers will have a four-year college degree, compared to one in six in 1960. The situation is a matter of supply and demand. With one in five degree-holders in excessive supply, they will accept what are considered noncollege jobs; clerical, lower-level sales and blue-collar occupations.

According to the American Society for Training and Development it was the aging of the post-World War II "baby boom" generation, in combination with dramatic increases in the number of women who entered the paid labor force, that laid much of the groundwork for the persistence of this decade's joblessness. Although the economy churned out 20 million additional jobs in the 1970's, it was overrun by 24 million new job applicants. Through the mid-1990's the chief cause of the labor force growth will be the continued rise in the number of women who seek jobs. Women will account for nearly two-thirds of the labor force growth during the next ten years. The percentage of women in the labor force for Pennsylvania during 1984 was 42.5 percent, slightly below the U.S. average of 43.3 percent.

TABLE 1

POPULATION OF PENNSYLVANIA COUNTIES
1983, 1980, AND 1970

County	1983 Estimated	1980 Census	1970 Census	Change 1980 to 1983		Change 1970 to 1980	
				Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Pennsylvania	11,894,200	11,864,751	11,800,766	29449	0.2	63985	0.5
Adams	70,400	68,292	56,937	2108	3.1	11355	19.9
Allegheny	1,423,000	1,450,195	1,605,133	-27195	-1.9	-154938	-9.7
Armstrong	78,600	77,768	75,590	832	1.1	2178	2.9
Beaver	200,800	204,441	208,418	-3641	-1.8	-3977	-1.9
Bedford	48,100	46,784	42,353	1316	2.8	4431	10.5
Berks	315,500	312,509	296,382	2991	1.0	16127	5.4
Blair	135,000	136,621	135,356	-1621	-1.2	1265	0.9
Bradford	63,900	62,919	57,962	981	1.6	4957	8.6
Bucks	501,500	479,211	416,728	22289	4.7	62483	15.0
Butler	150,100	147,912	127,941	2188	1.5	19971	15.6
Cambria	178,300	183,263	186,785	-4963	-2.7	-3522	-1.9
Cameron	6,700	6,674	7,096	26	0.4	-422	-5.9
Carbon	54,000	53,285	50,573	715	1.3	2712	5.4
Centre	114,500	112,760	99,267	1740	1.5	13493	13.6
Chester	329,800	316,660	277,746	13140	4.1	38914	14.0
Clarion	43,400	43,362	38,414	38	0.1	4948	12.9
Clearfield	84,600	83,578	74,619	1022	1.2	8959	12.0
Clinton	39,300	38,971	37,721	329	0.8	1250	3.3
Columbia	62,300	61,967	55,114	333	0.5	6853	12.4
Crawford	89,800	88,869	81,342	931	1.0	7527	9.3
Cumberland	183,800	179,625	158,177	4175	2.3	21448	13.6
Dauphin	235,500	232,317	223,713	3183	1.4	8604	3.8
Delaware	551,100	555,029	603,456	-3929	-0.7	-48427	-8.0
Elk	37,500	38,338	37,770	-838	-2.2	568	1.5
Erie	282,200	279,780	263,654	2420	0.9	16126	6.1
Fayette	158,500	159,417	154,667	-917	-0.6	4750	3.1
Forest	5,100	5,072	4,926	28	0.6	146	3.0
Franklin	115,600	113,629	100,833	1971	1.7	12796	12.7
Fulton	13,400	12,842	10,776	558	4.3	2066	19.2
Greene	41,100	40,476	36,090	624	1.5	4386	12.2
Huntingdon	42,700	42,253	39,108	447	1.1	3145	8.0
Indiana	93,400	92,281	79,451	1119	1.2	12830	16.1
Jefferson	48,800	48,303	43,695	497	1.0	4608	10.5
Juniata	19,700	19,188	16,712	512	2.7	2476	14.8
Lackawanna	225,100	227,908	234,504	-2808	-1.2	-6596	-2.8
Lancaster	377,500	362,346	320,079	15154	4.2	42267	13.2
Lawrence	106,100	107,150	107,374	-1050	-1.0	-224	-0.2
Lebanon	111,000	108,582	99,665	2418	2.2	8917	8.9
Lehigh	275,000	272,349	255,304	2651	1.0	17045	6.7
Luzerne	338,200	343,079	341,956	-4879	-1.4	1123	0.3
Lycoming	117,400	118,416	113,296	-1016	-0.9	5120	4.5
McKean	49,400	50,635	51,915	-1235	-2.4	-1280	-2.5
Mercer	127,200	128,299	127,225	-1099	-0.9	1074	0.8
Mifflin	46,600	46,908	45,268	-308	-0.7	1640	3.6
Monroe	74,900	69,409	45,422	5491	7.9	23987	52.8
Montgomery	654,800	643,371	624,080	11429	1.8	19291	3.1
Montour	17,000	16,675	16,508	325	1.9	167	1.0
Northampton	229,200	225,418	214,545	3782	1.7	10873	5.1
Northumberland	100,300	100,381	99,190	-81	-0.1	1191	1.2
Perry	37,000	35,718	28,615	1282	3.6	7103	24.8
Philadelphia	1,656,300	1,688,210	1,949,996	-31910	-1.9	-261786	-13.4
Pike	19,800	18,271	11,818	1529	8.4	6453	54.6
Potter	18,100	17,726	16,395	374	2.1	1331	8.1
Schuylkill	157,900	160,630	160,089	-2730	-1.7	541	0.3
Snyder	35,000	33,584	29,269	1416	4.2	4315	14.7
Somerset	81,800	81,243	76,037	557	0.7	5206	6.8
Sullivan	6,200	6,349	5,961	-149	-2.3	388	6.5
Susquehanna	38,300	37,876	34,344	424	1.1	3532	10.3
Tioga	40,100	40,973	39,691	-873	-2.1	1282	3.2
Union	33,600	32,870	28,603	730	2.2	4267	14.9
Venango	64,700	64,444	62,353	256	0.4	2091	3.4
Warren	48,000	47,449	47,682	551	1.2	-233	-0.5
Washington	217,400	217,074	210,876	326	0.2	6198	2.9
Wayne	37,100	35,237	29,581	1863	5.3	5656	19.1
Westmoreland	390,500	392,184	376,935	-1684	-0.4	15249	4.0
Wyoming	27,000	26,433	19,082	567	2.1	7351	38.5
York	317,700	312,963	272,603	4737	1.5	40360	14.8

SOURCE: 1983 data are from the U.S. Department of Labor, 1980 and 1970 are Census data.

TABLE 2

COMPARISON OF POPULATION TOTALS

1980 and 1986

PENNSYLVANIA/MSAs

	Population 1986	Percent of State Total	Change from 1980	
			Net	Total
PENNSYLVANIA	11,906,000	100.00	+41,272	+ 0.35
Allentown-Bethlehem MSA (Pa. Part)	566,500	4.76	+14,215	+ 2.57
Altoona MSA	134,500	1.13	- 2,121	- 1.55
Beaver County PMSA	198,400	1.67	- 6,041	- 2.95
Erie MSA	285,700	2.40	+ 5,920	+ 2.12
Harrisburg-Lebanon-Carlisle MSA	574,700	4.83	+18,789	+ 3.38
Johnstown MSA	258,500	2.17	- 6,006	- 2.27
Lancaster MSA	386,000	3.24	+23,654	+ 6.53
Philadelphia PMSA (Pa. Part)	3,694,000	31.02	+11,291	+ 0.31
Pittsburgh PMSA	2,168,900	18.21	-49,870	- 2.25
Reading MSA	317,200	2.66	+ 4,691	+ 1.50
Scranton—Wilkes-Barre MSA	726,600	6.10	- 2,196	- 0.30
Sharon MSA	126,900	1.07	- 1,399	- 1.09
State College MSA	114,800	0.96	+ 9,530	+ 9.05
Williamsport MSA	118,000	0.99	- 416	- 0.35
York MSA	392,700	3.30	+11,445	+ 3.00

PENNSYLVANIA

POPULATION BY AGE GROUP

1980 and 1986

Age Group	Population		Change from 1980	
	1980	1986	Net	Percent
0 - 4	747,512	776,795	+ 29,283	+ 3.92
5 - 9	805,209	727,874	- 77,335	- 9.60
10 - 14	931,958	794,139	-137,819	-14.79
15 - 19	1,080,688	977,226	-103,462	- 9.57
20 - 24	1,059,891	918,179	-141,712	-13.37
25 - 29	945,119	1,039,229	+ 94,110	+ 9.96
30 - 34	847,908	929,462	+ 81,554	+ 9.62
35 - 44	1,274,164	1,527,688	+253,524	+19.90
45 - 54	1,296,106	1,168,259	-127,847	- 9.86
55 - 59	712,125	668,769	- 43,356	- 6.09
60 - 64	633,027	667,126	+ 34,099	+ 5.39
65 - 74	944,133	1,037,355	+ 93,222	+ 9.87
75 and over	586,911	675,898	+ 88,987	+15.16
TOTAL	11,864 751	11,906,000	+ 43,248	+ 0.36

SOURCE: 1986 data are projected by Lawrence Berkeley Laboratories, 1980 data are Census data.

TABLE 3

PENNSYLVANIA

POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS

1980 Census

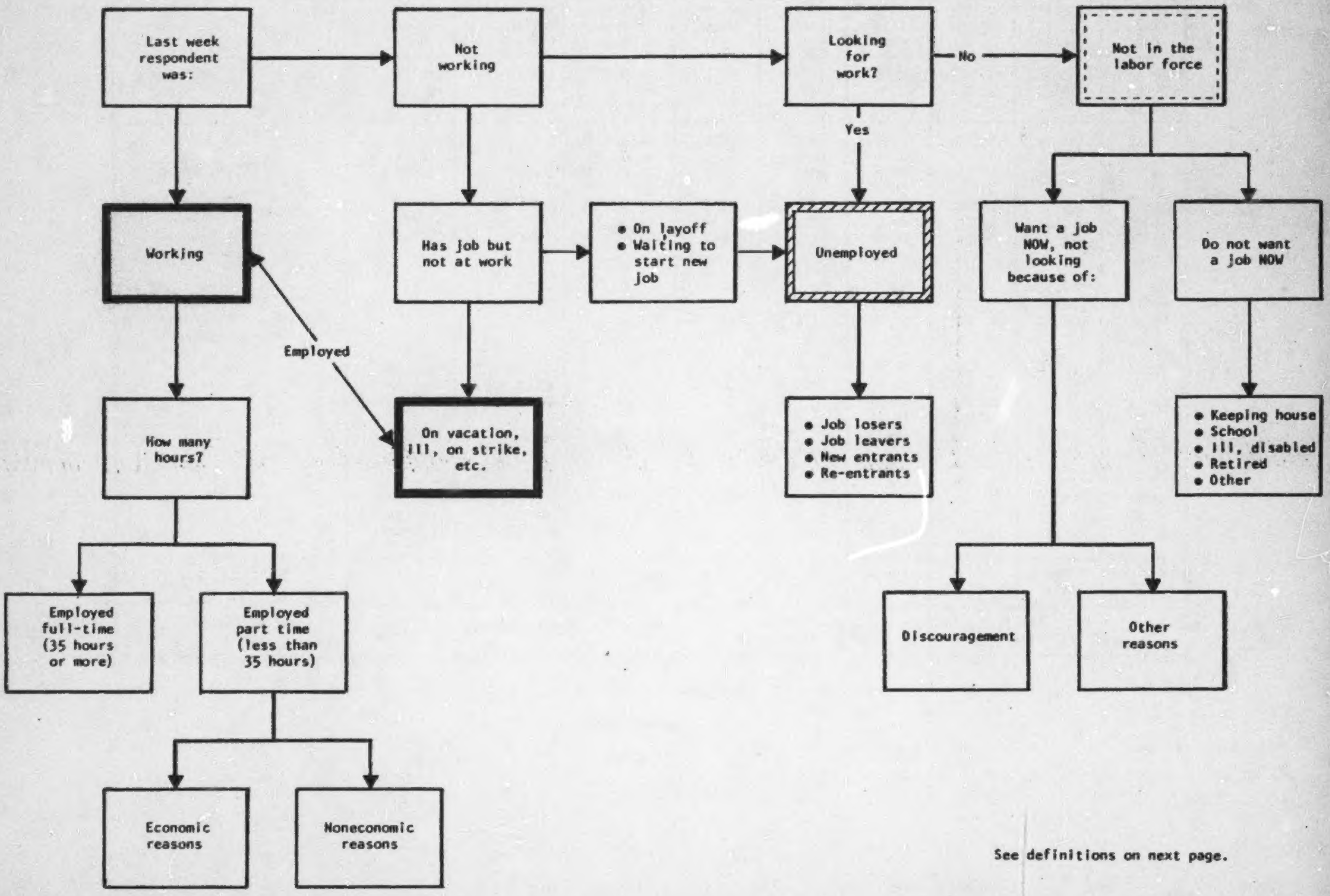
SEX/ETHNIC CHARACTERISTIC	NUMBER			VERTICAL PERCENT DISTRIBUTION			HORIZONTAL PERCENT DISTRIBUTION		
	Total	Under 16 Years	16 Years and Over	Total	Under 16 Years	16 Years and Over	Total	Under 16 Years	16 Years and Over
Total	11,864,751	2,694,689	9,170,062	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	22.71%	77.29%
Male	5,683,003	1,378,467	4,304,536	47.90	51.15	46.94	100.00	24.26	75.74
Female	6,181,748	1,316,222	4,865,526	52.10	48.85	53.06	100.00	21.29	78.71
White	10,653,153	2,341,578	8,311,575	89.79	86.90	90.64	100.00	21.98	78.02
Male	5,117,282	1,200,192	3,917,090	43.13	44.54	42.72	100.00	23.45	76.55
Female	5,535,871	1,141,386	4,394,485	46.66	42.36	47.92	100.00	20.62	79.38
Black	1,046,824	294,191	752,633	8.82	10.92	8.21	100.00	28.10	71.90
Male	483,866	148,259	335,607	4.08	5.50	3.66	100.00	30.64	69.36
Female	562,958	145,932	417,026	4.74	5.42	4.55	100.00	25.92	74.08
American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleutian	9,466	2,560	6,906	0.08	0.10	0.08	100.00	27.04	72.96
Male	4,686	1,326	3,360	0.04	0.05	0.04	100.00	28.30	71.70
Female	4,780	1,234	3,546	0.04	0.05	0.04	100.00	25.82	74.20
Asian and Pacific Islander	64,385	19,579	44,806	0.54	0.73	0.49	100.00	30.41	69.59
Male	31,184	9,977	21,207	0.26	0.37	0.23	100.00	31.99	68.01
Female	33,201	9,602	23,599	0.38	0.36	0.26	100.00	28.92	71.08
Other Races	90,923	36,781	54,142	0.77	1.36	0.59	100.00	40.45	59.55
Male	45,985	18,713	27,272	0.39	0.69	0.30	100.00	40.69	59.31
Female	44,938	18,068	26,870	0.38	0.67	0.29	100.00	40.21	59.79
Hispanic	153,965	56,288	97,677	1.30	2.09	1.06	100.00	36.56	63.44
Male	76,532	28,623	47,909	0.65	1.06	0.52	100.00	37.40	62.60
Female	77,433	27,665	49,768	0.65	1.03	0.54	100.00	35.73	64.27
Minority 1/	1,365,563	409,399	956,164	11.51	15.19	10.43	100.00	29.98	70.02
Male	642,253	206,898	435,355	5.41	7.68	4.75	100.00	32.21	67.79
Female	723,310	202,501	520,809	6.10	7.51	5.68	100.00	28.00	72.00

1/ Sum of Black; American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleutian; Asian and Pacific Islander; Other Races; and Hispanic. Some duplication is possible since Hispanic may include nonwhite races.

SOURCE: 1980 Census of Population and Housing, PHC 80-V-40, Pennsylvania.

CHART 1

STATUS OF THE LABOR FORCE


Last week respondent was:
Not working
Looking for work?
No
Not in the labor force
Yes
Working
Has job but not at work
• On layoff
• Waiting to start new job
Unemployed
Want a job NOW, not looking because of:
Do not want a job NOW
Employed
How many hours?
On vacation, ill, on strike, etc.
• Job losers
• Job leavers
• New entrants
• Re-entrants
• Keeping house
• School
• Ill, disabled
• Retired
• Other
Employed full-time (35 hours or more)
Employed part time (less than 35 hours)
Discouragement
Other reasons
Economic reasons
Noneconomic reasons

See definitions on next page.

CHART 1

STATUS OF THE LABOR FORCE

DEFINITIONS

Employed ▣ - Employed persons comprise (a) all of those who during the survey week (the week including the 12th of the month) did any work at all as paid employees or worked 15 hours or more as unpaid workers in a family-operated enterprise: (b) all those who were not working but who had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent for personal or noneconomic reasons.

Unemployed ▨ - Unemployed persons comprise all those who did not work during the survey, who made specific efforts to find a job within the past four weeks, and who were available for work during the survey week (except for temporary illness). Also included as unemployed are those who were available for work, and (a) were waiting to be called back to a job from which they had been laid off, or (b) were waiting to report to a new wage or salary job within 30 days.

Not in the Labor Force ⬚ - Not in the labor force includes all civilians 16 years and over who are neither employed nor unemployed.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

TABLE 4

PENNSYLVANIA / UNITED STATES

CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE PROFILE

(PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF 1984 ANNUAL AVERAGES)

WHO THEY ARE

CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE

	Pennsylvania	United States	Pa./U.S. 1/ Comparison
Total	100.0%	100.0%	1.00
Male	57.5	56.2	1.02
Female	42.5	43.8	0.97
16-19 yrs., both sexes	7.3	7.0	1.04
20-24 yrs., both sexes	13.3	14.1	0.94
25-44 yrs., both sexes	49.9	50.8	0.98
45 yrs. & over, both sexes	29.5	28.1	1.05
White	91.9	86.7	1.06
Male	53.3	49.4	1.08
Female	38.6	37.4	1.03
Nonwhite	8.1	13.3	0.61
Male	4.2	6.8	0.62
Female	3.8	6.4	0.59
Hispanic	0.8	5.6	0.14
Male	0.4	3.3	0.12
Female	0.4	2.3	0.17
At Work	90.9	92.5	0.98
Unemployed	9.1	7.5	1.21

WHERE THEY WORK

INDUSTRY EMPLOYMENT

	Pennsylvania	United States	Pa./U.S. 1/ Comparison
Total Nonagr. Wage & Salary	100.0%	100.0%	1.00
Manufacturing	24.1	20.8	1.16
Durable goods	13.9	12.4	1.12
Primary metal industries	2.5	0.9	2.78
Machinery, excl. electrical	2.5	2.4	1.04
Other durable goods	8.9	9.1	0.98
Nondurable goods	10.2	8.4	1.21
Apparel & other textile prods.	2.5	1.3	1.92
Food & kindred products	1.9	1.7	1.12
Other nondurable goods	5.8	5.4	1.07
Nonmanufacturing	75.9	79.2	0.96
Mining	0.8	1.1	0.73
Contract construction	3.8	4.6	0.83
Transportation & public utilities	5.3	5.5	0.96
Wholesale trade	5.4	5.9	0.92
Retail trade	16.9	17.3	0.98
Finance, insurance, & real estate	5.5	6.0	0.92
Services & miscellaneous	23.8	21.9	1.09
Government	14.5	17.0	0.85
Federal government	2.9	3.0	0.97
State & local government	11.6	14.0	0.83

TABLE 4
(continued)

PENNSYLVANIA / UNITED STATES

CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE PROFILE

(PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF 1984 ANNUAL AVERAGES)

WHAT THEY DO

OCCUPATIONAL EMPLOYMENT

	Pennsylvania	United States	Pa./U.S. 1/ Comparison
Total	100.0%	100.0%	1.00
Executive, Administrative & Managerial	9.6	11.0	0.87
Professional Specialty	12.7	12.7	1.00
Engineers	1.4	1.5	0.93
Medical & Health Workers	3.0	2.6	1.15
Teachers, Post-Secondary	0.6	0.6	1.00
Teachers, Other	3.8	3.3	1.15
Other Professional Specialty	3.9	4.7	0.83
Technicians & Related Support	3.2	3.0	1.07
Medical & Health Technicians	1.1	1.1	1.00
Other Tech. & Related Support	2.1	2.0	1.05
Sales Occupations	11.6	12.0	0.97
Retail Sales Occupations	4.0	5.6	0.71
Other Sales Occupations	7.6	6.4	1.19
Administrative Support, incl. Clerical	16.8	15.9	1.06
Secretaries, Stenographers, Typists	5.0	4.6	1.09
Other Admin. Support, incl. Clercl.	11.8	11.3	1.04
Private Household Occupations	0.4	0.9	0.44
Service Occupations	12.6	12.5	1.01
Protective Service	1.5	1.6	0.94
Food Service	4.9	4.8	1.02
Health Service	1.8	1.7	1.06
Cleaning Service	2.9	2.7	1.07
Other Service	1.5	1.9	0.79
Farming, Forestry, and Fishing	1.8	3.4	0.53
Precision Production, Craft & Repair	12.5	12.4	1.01
Mechanics & Repairers	3.7	4.2	0.88
Construction Trades	4.0	4.4	0.91
Other Precision Production	4.8	3.9	1.23
Machine Operators, Assmblrs. & Inspctrs.	9.6	7.6	1.26
Machine Operators, Durable Goods	2.4	2.6	0.92
Machine Operators, Nondurable Goods	3.1	2.5	1.24
Oth Machine Oprtrs, Assmblrs & Insp	4.1	2.6	1.58
Transportation & Material Handling	4.4	4.3	1.02
Handlers, Equip Clnrs, Hlprs & Laborers	4.8	4.2	1.14
Laborers, exc, Construction	1.6	1.1	1.45
Oth Hndlrs, Eq. Clnrs, Hlprs & Lab.	3.2	3.1	1.03

1/ The ratio of Pennsylvania to United States. Ratios above 1.00 indicate more concentration locally than nationally.

SOURCE: Research and Statistics Division, Office of Employment Security.

TABLE 5

PENNSYLVANIA LABOR FORCE CHARACTERISTICS
EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT BY SEX, AGE, MINORITY, AND VETERAN STATUS

Annual Average 1984

Sex, Age, Minority and Veteran Status	Labor Force	Employed	Unemployed	Percent Distribution Labor Force	Percent Distribution Employed	Percent Distribution Unemployed	Unemployment Rate
Both Sexes							
Total	5,487,000	4,988,100	498,900	100.00	100.00	100.00	9.1%
White	5,042,700	4,633,900	408,800	91.90	92.90	81.94	8.1
Black	395,300	308,200	87,100	7.20	6.18	17.46	22.0
Other Races	49,000	46,000	3,000	0.89	0.92	0.60	6.1
Hispanic 1/	43,900	36,300	7,600	0.80	0.73	1.52	17.3
Minority Group 2/	488,200	390,500	97,700	8.90	7.83	19.58	20.0
Total Veteran	1,082,200	1,002,100	80,100	19.72	20.09	16.06	7.4
Vietnam-Era Veteran 3/	375,300	344,800	30,500	6.84	6.91	6.11	8.1
Age							
16 to 19 years	400,000	320,300	79,700	7.29	6.42	15.98	19.9
20 to 21 years	280,200	239,400	40,800	5.11	4.80	8.18	14.6
Female							
Total	2,331,000	2,126,200	204,800	100.00	100.00	100.00	8.8
Percent of both sexes	42.48	42.63	41.05	—	—	—	—
White	2,120,000	1,961,200	158,800	90.95	92.24	77.54	7.5
Black	191,100	147,000	44,100	8.20	6.91	21.53	22.9
Other Races	19,900	18,000	1,900	0.85	0.85	0.93	9.5
Hispanic 1/	19,900	16,100	3,800	0.85	0.76	1.86	20.4
Minority Group 2/	230,900	181,100	49,800	9.91	8.52	24.32	21.6

1/ Hispanic persons are of Mexican, Puerto Rican, Cuban, Central or South American, or some other Spanish origin.
2/ Sum of black, other races, and Hispanic. Some duplication is possible since Hispanics may include nonwhite races.
3/ Vietnam-Era veterans are those who served between August 5, 1964 and May 7, 1975.

All data are on 1984 benchmarks.
Items may not add to totals due to rounding.
SOURCE: Current Population Survey, U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 6

PENNSYLVANIA

CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE DATA FOR WHITE AND NONWHITE PERSONS BY COUNTY OF RESIDENCE: ANNUAL AVERAGE 1984

COUNTY	WHITE				NONWHITE			
	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Rate	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Rate
Adams	33,150	30,400	2,750	8.3	400	250	150	41.3
Allegheny	570,300	521,750	48,550	8.5	54,000	36,850	17,150	31.8
Armstrong	29,800	25,750	4,050	13.6	300	200	100	37.5
Beaver	74,900	65,500	9,400	12.5	3,850	2,450	1,400	36.2
Bedford	19,900	16,500	3,450	17.2	100	50	50	35.3
Berks	157,450	147,850	9,600	6.1	5,250	3,150	2,100	39.8
Blair	55,700	49,550	6,200	11.1	400	250	150	36.1
Bradford	26,400	24,000	2,400	9.1	100	100	50	27.9
Bucks	231,300	215,700	15,600	6.7	6,900	5,250	1,650	24.1
Butler	60,350	53,800	6,600	10.9	450	400	50	16.1
Cambria	67,350	58,450	8,900	13.2	1,200	700	500	39.9
Cameron	2,000	1,650	300	15.3	1/	1/	1/	2/
Carbon	27,150	24,050	3,050	11.3	100	50	50	43.6
Centre	51,950	47,800	4,150	8.0	900	850	50	8.1
Chester	142,500	35,900	6,600	4.6	11,350	9,400	1,950	17.0
Clarion	17,800	15,450	2,350	13.1	150	100	50	34.1
Clearfield	39,500	34,500	5,000	12.7	200	200	50	16.6
Clinton	13,950	11,950	2,000	14.4	100	100	1/	9.7
Columbia	28,900	25,800	3,100	10.7	100	100	1/	18.7
Crawford	35,250	31,500	3,750	10.7	450	300	150	38.0
Cumberland	96,750	92,250	4,500	4.7	1,600	1,250	350	20.9
Dauphin	112,050	108,250	3,800	3.4	15,100	11,900	3,200	21.2
Delaware	241,850	230,000	11,900	4.9	21,550	15,800	5,800	26.8
Elk	17,000	15,550	1,450	8.5	1/	1/	1/	2/
Erie	118,850	108,200	10,650	9.0	4,500	3,000	1,550	33.7
Fayette	68,950	60,250	8,650	12.6	2,150	1,350	800	36.3
Forest	2,050	1,750	250	13.3	1/	1/	1/	2/
Franklin	50,100	45,450	4,650	9.3	1,050	700	400	36.5
Fulton	6,100	5,250	850	13.5	50	50	1/	2/
Greene	13,450	11,400	2,050	15,2	150	100	50	23.3
Huntingdon	16,650	14,350	2,300	13.7	250	150	100	45.7
Indiana	39,700	35,050	4,700	11.8	400	350	50	15.5
Jefferson	21,300	18,950	2,300	10.9	50	50	1/	2/
Juniata	8,000	7,100	900	11.2	1/	1/	1/	2/
Lackawanna	103,150	93,700	9,450	9.2	700	500	150	23.1
Lancaster	186,750	179,200	7,500	4.0	5,550	3,750	1,800	32.3
Lawrence	40,950	35,850	5,050	12.4	1,000	650	400	37.9
Lebanon	60,850	56,550	4,350	7.1	600	300	300	47.0
Lehigh	130,700	121,400	9,300	7.1	2,900	1,450	1,500	50.8
Luzerne	160,500	141,300	19,200	12.0	950	650	300	30.4
Lycoming	51,150	45,700	5,450	10.6	750	500	250	35.1
McKean	21,750	19,600	2,200	10.0	100	100	1/	17.6
Mercer	48,200	42,650	5,550	11.5	1,800	1,100	700	38.6
Mifflin	18,900	16,900	2,000	10.6	50	50	1/	2/
Monroe	33,050	30,100	2,950	8.9	550	450	100	18.0
Montgomery	293,450	278,750	14,700	5.0	15,650	11,650	4,000	25.4
Montour	7,350	6,800	500	6.9	50	50	1/	2/
Northampton	110,650	100,800	9,850	8.9	2,650	1,200	1,450	55.1
Northumberland	45,600	40,800	4,800	10.6	100	50	50	42.4
Perry	19,950	18,750	1,250	6.2	50	1/	1/	2/
Philadelphia	482,000	448,000	34,000	7.1	238,000	192,000	46,000	19.3 3/
Pike	8,700	8,100	600	7.1	50	50	1/	2/
Potter	7,500	6,750	750	10.3	50	50	1/	2/
Schuylkill	66,750	58,800	7,950	11.9	250	200	50	26.8
Snyder	15,150	13,900	1,250	8.1	50	50	1/	2/
Somerset	31,900	26,900	5,050	15.7	100	50	1/	19.3
Sullivan	2,400	2,150	250	10.8	1/	1/	1/	2/
Susquehanna	19,500	17,900	1,650	8.4	100	50	1/	22.0
Tioga	17,000	15,450	1,550	9.1	100	50	1/	14.5
Union	14,750	13,550	1,200	8.3	100	100	1/	12.2
Venango	26,350	22,950	3,450	13.0	150	150	50	18.1
Warren	20,000	18,100	1,900	9.5	50	50	1/	2/
Washington	94,900	83,200	11,650	12.3	2,850	1,500	1,300	46.2
Wayne	16,500	15,150	1,350	8.2	50	1/	1/	2/
Westmoreland	171,700	150,700	21,000	12.2	2,950	1,900	1,050	35.7
Wyoming	12,200	11,150	1,050	8.8	50	50	1/	2/
York	146,000	135,850	10,150	7.0	4,100	2,500	1,600	38.5
PENNSYLVANIA	5,043,000	4,634,000	409,000	8.1	444,000	354,000	90,000	20.3

See footnotes on next page.

TABLE 6

FOOTNOTES

PENNSYLVANIA

CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE DATA FOR WHITE AND NONWHITE PERSONS BY COUNTY OF RESIDENCE: ANNUAL AVERAGE 1984

FOOTNOTES

1/ Less than 25.

2/ Accurate unemployment rate is not available.

3/ Philadelphia County data are obtained directly from the Current Population Survey. The use of this data means that the sum of all the counties may not add to the state totals for White and Nonwhites.

The rate of unemployment is computed using unrounded data.
Data are rounded to the nearest 50.
SOURCE: Research and Statistics Division, Office of Employment Security.

TABLE 7

PENNSYLVANIA

CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE DATA BY SEX
BY COUNTY OF RESIDENCE: ANNUAL AVERAGE 1984

COUNTY	MALE				FEMALE			
	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Rate	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Rate
Adams	18,950	17,500	1,450	7.8	14,600	13,150	1,450	9.9
Allegheny	359,450	316,750	42,700	11.9	264,900	241,800	23,100	8.7
Armstrong	19,100	16,300	2,800	14.6	11,000	9,650	1,350	12.4
Beaver	48,800	41,850	6,950	14.3	29,950	26,150	3,800	12.7
Bedford	12,450	10,400	2,100	16.7	7,550	6,150	1,400	18.4
Berks	92,200	86,150	6,050	6.6	70,450	64,850	5,600	8.0
Blair	32,650	29,000	3,650	11.2	23,450	20,800	2,700	11.4
Bradford	15,800	14,450	1,350	8.4	10,700	9,650	1,100	10.1
Bucks	139,850	129,450	10,400	7.4	98,350	91,500	6,800	6.9
Butler	37,050	32,800	4,300	11.6	23,750	21,400	2,350	9.9
Cambria	42,100	36,100	6,000	14.3	26,450	23,100	3,350	12.7
Cameron	1,150	950	200	17.3	850	750	100	12.5
Carbon	15,900	14,250	1,650	10.2	11,300	9,850	1,450	13.0
Centre	29,750	27,300	2,450	8.2	23,100	21,350	1,800	7.7
Chester	89,150	84,300	4,850	5.4	64,700	61,000	3,700	5.7
Clarion	11,250	9,750	1,500	13.2	6,700	5,800	900	13.3
Clearfield	24,150	20,900	3,250	13.4	15,550	13,750	1,800	11.6
Clinton	8,200	6,850	1,350	16.2	5,850	5,150	700	11.7
Columbia	16,350	14,500	1,850	11.4	12,650	11,400	1,250	10.0
Crawford	21,200	18,900	2,300	11.0	14,500	12,900	1,600	11.1
Cumberland	54,900	52,200	2,700	4.9	43,400	41,300	2,100	4.9
Dauphin	69,300	65,150	4,100	5.9	57,900	55,000	2,900	5.0
Delaware	149,450	139,150	10,300	6.9	114,000	106,700	7,300	6.4
Elk	10,150	9,300	850	8.4	6,900	6,300	600	8.7
Erie	71,300	63,900	7,400	10.4	52,100	47,300	4,750	9.2
Fayette	45,800	39,000	6,750	14.8	25,300	22,600	2,700	10.7
Forest	1,250	1,050	200	14.3	800	750	100	11.6
Franklin	29,450	26,550	2,900	9.9	21,750	19,600	2,150	9.9
Fulton	3,750	3,200	550	14.0	2,400	2,100	300	12.7
Greene	8,800	7,400	1,400	16.2	4,800	4,150	650	13.6
Huntingdon	9,900	8,400	1,500	15.1	6,950	6,050	900	12.8
Indiana	24,750	21,850	2,900	11.7	15,400	13,500	1,850	12.1
Jefferson	13,100	11,650	1,450	11.0	8,250	7,350	850	10.6
Juniata	4,850	4,250	600	12.8	3,100	2,850	300	8.8
Lackawanna	58,700	53,250	5,450	9.3	45,150	40,950	4,150	9.2
Lancaster	110,400	105,300	5,100	4.6	81,850	77,700	4,150	5.1
Lawrence	25,850	22,250	3,650	14.0	16,100	14,250	1,850	11.4
Lebanon	34,700	31,900	2,800	8.1	26,750	24,950	1,800	6.8
Lehigh	75,750	69,600	6,150	8.1	57,850	53,200	4,650	8.0
Luzerne	91,100	79,750	11,350	12.5	70,350	62,200	8,150	11.6
Lycoming	29,650	26,200	3,450	11.6	22,300	20,000	2,250	10.2
McKean	12,750	11,400	1,400	10.8	9,100	8,300	800	9.0
Mercer	30,500	26,300	4,200	13.7	19,500	17,450	2,050	10.6
Mifflin	11,200	10,000	1,250	11.0	7,750	6,950	800	10.3
Monroe	19,200	17,550	1,650	8.5	14,400	13,000	1,400	9.7
Montgomery	174,350	163,950	10,400	6.0	134,750	126,500	8,200	6.1
Montour	4,150	3,850	350	7.8	3,200	3,000	200	5.6
Northampton	65,800	59,450	6,350	9.7	47,450	42,500	4,950	10.4
Northumberland	26,600	23,500	3,050	11.5	19,150	17,350	1,800	9.4
Perry	12,050	11,250	800	6.6	7,950	7,500	450	5.6
Philadelphia	386,000	350,000	36,000	9.3	334,000	290,000	44,000	13.2 1/
Pike	5,150	4,850	350	6.7	3,600	3,300	300	7.7
Potter	4,600	4,150	450	10.2	2,950	2,650	300	10.4
Schuylkill	38,500	34,100	4,400	11.5	28,550	24,900	3,650	12.8
Snyder	8,850	8,100	800	8.9	6,300	5,850	450	7.0
Somerset	19,800	16,250	3,550	17.9	12,200	10,700	1,500	12.4
Sullivan	1,450	1,300	150	11.8	950	850	100	9.4
Susquehanna	11,800	10,900	950	7.9	7,800	7,050	700	9.2
Tioga	10,050	9,100	950	9.4	7,050	6,400	600	8.8
Union	8,500	7,700	800	9.3	6,400	5,950	450	6.9
Venango	16,000	13,800	2,250	13.9	10,500	9,300	1,250	11.7
Warren	11,750	10,500	1,250	10.5	8,350	7,650	700	8.1
Washington	60,650	51,950	8,700	14.3	37,100	32,800	4,300	11.6
Wayne	9,800	9,000	800	8.4	6,700	6,200	550	8.0
Westmoreland	107,700	93,150	14,550	13.5	66,950	59,400	7,550	11.3
Wyoming	7,500	6,800	700	9.3	4,750	4,400	400	8.1
York	86,500	79,900	6,600	7.6	63,600	58,450	5,150	8.1
PENNSYLVANIA	3,156,000	2,862,000	294,000	9.3	2,331,000	2,126,000	205,000	8.8

1/ Philadelphia County data are obtained directly from the Curent Population Survey. The use of this data means that the sum of all the counties may not add to the state totals.

SOURCE: Research and Statistics Division, Office of Employment Security.

Data are rounded to the nearest 50. Rate computed using unrounded data.

TABLE 8

PENNSYLVANIA

CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE DATA FOR 16-19 AND 20-21 YEAR OLDS
BY COUNTY OF RESIDENCE: ANNUAL AVERAGE 1984

COUNTY	16-19 YEAR OLDS				20-21 YEAR OLDS			
	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Rate	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Rate
Adams	2,425	1,850	600	24.5	1,675	1,400	250	15.6
Allegheny	45,375	37,525	7,825	17.3	32,750	28,075	4,675	14.3
Armstrong	2,550	2,125	425	16.7	1,750	1,425	325	19.0
Beaver	6,900	5,750	1,150	16.7	4,900	4,075	825	16.7
Bedford	1,675	1,300	375	22.8	1,150	825	325	27.9
Berks	10,050	7,700	2,350	23.4	7,025	5,975	1,050	14.9
Blair	4,550	3,675	875	19.1	3,150	2,625	550	17.1
Bradford	2,475	1,925	525	21.7	1,725	1,475	250	14.5
Bucks	18,175	14,850	3,325	18.3	12,600	11,150	1,425	11.4
Butler	5,350	4,275	1,075	20.2	3,550	2,950	575	16.5
Cambria	6,075	5,025	1,075	17.5	4,100	3,350	725	17.8
Cameron	225	200	25	14.5	150	125	25	13.9
Carbon	1,750	1,325	425	24.4	1,175	925	250	21.9
Centre	6,300	4,900	1,400	22.3	4,825	4,325	500	10.3
Chester	11,600	9,500	2,100	18.1	8,000	7,175	825	10.4
Clarion	2,150	1,675	475	21.9	1,600	1,350	250	15.6
Clearfield	3,025	2,200	825	27.2	2,100	1,625	475	22.7
Clinton	1,250	1,100	150	12.5	875	725	150	18.0
Columbia	1,950	1,425	525	27.0	1,325	1,050	250	19.7
Crawford	3,175	2,600	575	18.3	2,050	1,750	325	15.5
Cumberland	5,800	4,400	1,400	24.2	4,100	3,650	450	11.1
Dauphin	7,475	5,950	1,550	20.6	5,325	4,700	625	11.8
Delaware	18,425	14,675	3,775	20.4	13,750	12,175	1,575	11.5
Elk	1,550	1,175	375	23.9	1,025	875	150	14.7
Erie	9,675	7,650	2,000	20.8	6,750	5,700	1,025	15.4
Fayette	5,600	4,675	900	16.2	3,600	2,975	625	17.1
Forest	175	150	25	18.2	150	125	25	15.7
Franklin	3,925	3,075	850	21.4	2,775	2,375	425	15.0
Fulton	500	400	75	16.9	300	250	50	18.8
Greene	1,425	1,200	225	15.6	925	750	175	18.0
Huntingdon	1,425	1,150	300	20.3	1,000	775	225	21.9
Indiana	4,575	3,575	1,000	21.7	3,075	2,575	500	16.5
Jefferson	1,625	1,275	350	22.2	1,175	925	250	20.3
Juniata	675	475	200	29.4	450	375	75	18.6
Lackawanna	7,000	5,550	1,450	20.7	4,925	4,100	825	16.6
Lancaster	12,050	9,400	2,650	22.0	8,450	7,675	775	9.2
Lawrence	3,350	2,800	550	16.7	2,400	2,000	375	16.2
Lebanon	3,650	2,750	900	24.7	2,575	2,200	350	14.0
Lehigh	8,525	6,875	1,650	19.2	5,950	5,025	900	15.3
Luzerne	10,675	8,350	2,325	21.8	7,475	6,025	1,450	19.4
Lycoming	4,000	3,225	775	19.5	2,750	2,275	475	16.9
McKean	1,825	1,450	375	20.6	1,175	975	200	16.5
Mercer	4,375	3,675	700	15.9	3,125	2,700	425	13.7
Mifflin	1,750	1,325	425	24.8	1,150	950	200	17.3
Monroe	2,250	1,775	475	21.2	1,525	1,275	250	16.0
Montgomery	21,700	17,600	4,075	18.8	15,825	14,000	1,850	11.6
Montour	525	450	100	17.5	400	350	50	13.9
Northampton	7,350	5,725	1,600	22.0	4,925	4,175	775	15.6
Northumberland	3,275	2,625	650	19.8	2,275	1,825	425	19.3
Perry	1,325	1,075	225	17.8	825	725	100	12.8
Philadelphia	54,875	43,475	11,400	20.8	38,275	32,950	5,325	13.9
Pike	600	500	100	17.4	375	325	50	13.6
Potter	675	525	150	22.2	475	375	75	18.1
Schuylkill	5,125	4,050	1,075	21.0	3,500	2,825	675	19.5
Snyder	1,150	875	275	24.1	800	650	150	17.7
Somerset	2,675	2,150	525	19.4	1,875	1,525	350	18.5
Sullivan	225	175	50	19.0	250	225	25	8.5
Susquehanna	1,400	1,050	350	25.0	975	825	150	16.6
Tioga	1,525	1,225	300	19.2	1,075	900	150	15.1
Union	1,000	750	275	26.2	675	550	125	17.4
Venango	2,200	1,775	425	18.9	1,550	1,300	250	16.0
Warren	1,675	1,375	300	18.4	1,125	975	150	13.7
Washington	6,975	5,775	1,200	17.2	4,750	4,000	750	15.8
Wayne	1,225	900	325	26.5	875	750	125	14.6
Westmoreland	13,600	11,225	2,375	17.5	9,050	7,500	1,550	17.2
Wyoming	925	800	125	13.4	650	575	75	13.0
York	10,625	8,275	2,350	22.1	7,325	6,200	1,125	15.3
PENNSYLVANIA	400,000	320,300	79,700	19.9	280,200	239,400	40,800	14.6

Data rounded to nearest 25. Rate computed using unrounded data.

SOURCE: Research and Statistics Division, Office of Employment Security.

TABLE 9

PENNSYLVANIA

CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE DATA BY COUNTY OF RESIDENCE FOR VIETNAM-ERA VETERANS

1984 ANNUAL AVERAGE

County	Civilian Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	RATE %	County	Civilian Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	RATE %
Adams	2,275	2,125	150	6.8	Lancaster	10,300	9,875	425	4.1
Allegheny	44,850	41,050	3,825	8.5	Lawrence	2,925	2,625	300	10.3
Armstrong	2,525	2,225	300	12.2	Lebanon	3,600	3,325	275	7.9
Beaver	6,800	6,100	700	10.2	Lehigh	9,575	8,975	600	6.3
Bedford	1,475	1,300	175	11.5	Luzerne	10,475	9,400	1,075	10.2
Berks	9,575	9,025	575	6.0	Lycoming	3,800	3,325	475	12.5
Blair	4,425	3,950	500	11.1	McKean	1,725	1,550	175	9.8
Bradford	2,200	1,925	275	12.7	Mercer	3,900	3,475	425	10.8
Bucks	17,450	16,600	850	4.9	Mifflin	1,275	1,125	150	11.6
Butler	5,325	4,875	450	8.4	Monroe	2,625	2,425	175	7.0
Cambria	5,925	5,225	675	11.6	Montgomery	19,250	18,400	850	4.5
Cameron	200	175	25	8.9	Montour	600	550	25	6.2
Carbon	1,825	1,625	200	10.7	Northampton	7,550	6,925	625	8.2
Centre	3,725	3,400	300	8.3	Northumberland	3,000	2,675	325	10.5
Chester	11,100	10,650	450	4.0	Perry	1,400	1,300	100	7.1
Clarion	1,350	1,200	150	11.2	Philadelphia	45,150	40,975	4,175	9.2
Clearfield	2,725	2,450	275	10.0	Pike	600	550	50	7.2
Clinton	1,225	1,050	175	13.8	Potter	500	450	50	12.1
Columbia	1,900	1,700	200	10.0	Schuylkill	4,800	4,350	450	9.2
Crawford	2,975	2,700	250	8.7	Snyder	900	800	100	10.6
Cumberland	6,775	6,450	325	4.9	Somerset	2,625	2,300	325	12.2
Dauphin	8,150	7,650	525	6.3	Sullivan	175	150	25	12.8
Delaware	16,700	15,725	975	5.8	Susquehanna	1,350	1,225	125	9.1
Elk	1,300	1,150	125	10.2	Tioga	1,300	1,100	200	14.9
Erie	9,825	8,975	850	8.6	Union	1,150	1,075	75	6.0
Fayette	5,250	4,675	575	11.1	Venango	2,375	2,100	275	11.4
Forest	175	150	25	8.6	Warren	1,950	1,750	200	10.1
Franklin	3,850	3,450	400	10.2	Washington	6,975	6,275	700	10.2
Fulton	375	325	50	14.0	Wayne	1,150	1,050	100	9.5
Greene	1,375	1,225	150	10.7	Westmoreland	13,100	11,825	1,250	9.6
Huntingdon	1,475	1,275	200	13.1	Wyoming	1,175	1,075	100	8.4
Indiana	3,000	2,750	250	8.2	York	11,500	10,775	750	6.5
Jefferson	1,550	1,425	125	7.7					
Juniata	475	400	75	13.6					
Lackawanna	6,400	5,925	475	7.3	PENNSYLVANIA	375,000	345,000	31,000	8.1

Data are on 1984 Benchmarks.
Data may not add to totals due to rounding.
The rate of unemployment is calculated from unrounded data.

SOURCE: Research and Statistics Division, Office of Employment Security.

TABLE 10

PENNSYLVANIA

CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE DATA BY COUNTY OF RESIDENCE FOR TOTAL VETERANS

1984 ANNUAL AVERAGE

County	Civilian Labor Force	Employ- ment	Unemploy- ment	RATE %	County	Civilian Labor Force	Employ- ment	Unemploy- ment	RATE %
Adams	5,475	5,100	375	6.8	Lancaster	27,350	26,300	1,050	3.8
Allegheny	142,875	131,650	11,225	7.8	Lawrence	9,600	8,675	925	9.6
Armstrong	7,425	6,600	825	11.0	Lebanon	9,800	9,125	650	6.7
Beaver	20,600	18,550	2,050	9.9	Lehigh	26,475	24,850	1,625	6.1
Bedford	3,625	3,175	450	12.3	Luzerne	34,400	31,250	3,150	9.2
Berks	29,075	27,475	1,600	5.5	Lycoming	10,775	9,675	1,100	10.2
Blair	12,750	11,525	1,225	9.6	McKean	4,850	4,425	425	8.5
Bradford	5,025	4,475	525	10.6	Mercer	11,300	10,175	1,100	9.8
Bucks	46,750	44,325	2,425	5.2	Mifflin	3,975	3,600	375	9.4
Butler	13,850	12,700	1,150	8.3	Monroe	6,950	6,475	475	6.8
Cambria	17,325	15,500	1,850	10.7	Montgomery	61,425	58,775	2,650	4.3
Cameron	650	600	75	9.8	Montour	1,375	1,300	75	5.8
Carbon	5,550	5,025	525	9.3	Northampton	21,025	19,400	1,625	7.8
Centre	8,225	7,575	625	7.7	Northumberland	9,175	8,350	825	8.9
Chester	28,975	27,800	1,175	4.1	Perry	2,950	2,775	200	6.5
Clarion	3,450	3,100	375	10.6	Philadelphia	134,525	124,625	9,900	7.4
Clearfield	7,225	6,525	700	9.8	Pike	2,075	1,950	125	5.8
Clinton	3,650	3,200	425	11.9	Potter	1,425	1,275	150	9.8
Columbia	5,300	4,825	475	8.9	Schuylkill	16,325	14,925	1,400	8.6
Crawford	7,775	7,125	650	8.5	Snyder	2,275	2,075	200	8.5
Cumberland	16,975	16,225	750	4.4	Somerset	6,850	6,025	825	12.0
Dauphin	21,600	20,475	1,125	5.3	Sullivan	525	475	50	10.0
Delaware	53,050	50,300	2,750	5.2	Susquehanna	3,275	3,025	250	8.0
Elk	3,675	3,375	300	8.2	Tioga	3,425	3,050	375	11.1
Erie	25,350	23,300	2,050	8.1	Union	2,725	2,550	175	6.2
Fayette	14,625	13,125	1,525	10.4	Venango	5,800	5,175	625	10.8
Forest	500	450	50	9.1	Warren	4,675	4,250	425	8.9
Franklin	9,675	8,800	875	9.0	Washington	20,975	18,975	2,000	9.5
Fulton	975	850	125	12.4	Wayne	3,150	2,900	250	7.8
Greene	3,450	3,050	375	11.1	Westmoreland	38,375	34,825	3,575	9.3
Huntingdon	3,700	3,275	450	12.0	Wyoming	2,350	2,150	200	8.3
Indiana	7,225	6,600	625	8.6	York	28,100	26,350	1,750	6.3
Jefferson	4,125	3,800	325	7.9					
Juniata	1,325	1,200	150	10.7					
Lackawanna	22,175	20,675	1,500	6.8	PENNSYLVANIA	1,082,000	1,002,000	80,000	7.4

Data are on 1984 Benchmarks.
Data may not add to totals due to rounding.
The rate of unemployment is calculated from unrounded data.

SOURCE: Research and Statistics Division, Office of Employment Security.

II. INDUSTRY DEVELOPMENT AND OUTLOOK

A. Employment and Change By Industry

Over the last decade, Pennsylvania's economic growth has not matched national growth. While employment in the United States increased by 22.3 percent over the 1975-1984 period, Pennsylvania's employment grew by only 6.7 percent.

The 1980 nonagricultural wage and salary average employment in the state was 4,761,500. In 1984, the average fell to 4,651,600, a decrease of 109,900 from 1980, but an increase of 121,400 over the 1983 annual average of 4,530,200. Over the 1975-1984 decade employment in the manufacturing industries dropped by 215,000 while nonmanufacturment employment increased by 426,200. In the manufacturing sector even though employment in both durable and nondurable goods fell over the past 10 years, 1984 employment in both sectors increased over the 1983 averages, durables by 22,700 and nondurables by 1,200. Exhibiting employment increases in the durable goods sector were lumber, wood and furniture products; stone, clay and glass; fabricated metal products; machinery, except electrical; electric and electronic equipment; transportation equipment; instruments and related products; and miscellaneous manufacturing industries. The biggest gains in the nondurable goods sector were rubber and miscellaneous plastics products and apparel and other textile products.

The annual average employment in the nonmanufacturing sector for 1984 increased by 98,700 over the 1983 total and was the highest annual average on record. Employment in contract construction increased by 6.0 percent, from 165,700 to 175,700. Retail trade, finance, insurance and real estate; and services reported sizable gains in 1984-29,800, 10,500, and 35,100 respectively.

Close examination of the preceding figures reveals a gradual movement in the state away from goods-producing products toward a service-oriented economy. Although economic conditions in the state have been improving since the 1981-1982 recession, the 1984 average manufacturing employment of 1,119,800 is down 208,400 from 1980. In the durable goods sector, primary metals lost 71,900 jobs and fabricated metal products lost 23,300 jobs between 1980 and 1984.

The importation of steel products from foreign countries accounted for 26 percent of the domestic steel market in 1984. Increased competition in the steel market has forced the U.S. and Pennsylvania steel companies to become more cost-effective in order to sell their products successfully. Workers in the basic steel industry are being asked to make concessions on freezes and accept reductions in pay and fringe benefits in order to assure the survival of the domestic steel companies. Steel production increased during 1984 as 7,628,000 net tons were produced. During 1983, 6,944,00 net tons were produced. Average employment in the basic steel industry, however, fell for the fifth consecutive year as 78,600 were working, 4,400 fewer than 1983.

B. Income and Wage Characteristics and Trends

Personal income is income received from all sources by residents of Pennsylvania. These sources include wages, salaries, unemployment insurance benefits, property income, dividends, royalties, and other business income. Dividing total personal income for a year by the state's total resident population for the year yields per capita personal income. Thus per capita income applies to each individual regardless of age or labor force participation.

In 1984, per capita income in Pennsylvania was $12,314 which was an increase of 7.6 percent over the 1983 figure. This income represents 96.3 percent of the U.S. average of $12,789. Pennsylvania was in twenty-sixth position among the states for 1984 per capita income, a drop from the twenty-fourth ranking in 1983. Table 14 presents per capita income for each state.

Latest per capita personal income data available for Pennsylvania by counties are for 1983. Ten counties in all, led by Montgomery County with $16,855, ranked above the 1983 Pennsylvania per capita personal income of $11,468. All were from metropolitan areas, while the rural and mountainous counties from the southcentral and northeastern sections of the state were ranked the lowest. These included Fulton County at $7,164, Bedford County at $7,561, Potter County at $7,780, and Huntingdon County at $7,969.

The average annual pay in Pennsylvania for workers who were covered by unemployment insurance was $17,161 in 1983, a 4.3 percent increase from the 1982 average of $16,451. Among MSAs, Pittsburgh had the highest annual average pay with $18,330 followed by Beaver County with $18,313. Philadelphia County ($19,337) and Greene County ($19,225) topped the county rankings within the state.

In the first quarter of 1985, petroleum and coal products reported average monthly wages of $3,684, the highest wages paid in selected industries. Apparel and other textile mill products averaged $923 for the month, the lowest earnings in the manufacturing sector. Public utilities reported average monthly wages of $2,520, the highest wages in the nonmanufacturing sector. The lowest average monthly wages were in retail trade with $797.

For calendar year 1984, total manufacturing industries average weekly earnings were $373.06, while the averages for the durable goods and nondurable goods sectors were $424.13 and $306.46, respectively. During this same period, petroleum refining ranked number one with average weekly earnings of $606.26. Workers in the apparel and other textile products business reported weekly earnings of $194.48 during 1984, the lowest rate among selected manufacturing industries. Table 20 elucidates the ranking of selected industries based on the 1984 and 1974 average weekly earnings. There were nineteen industries above the average for manufacturing industries and twelve industries below the average for all manufacturing industries.

Comparing weekly earnings growth between 1974 and 1984, petroleum refining employes had a 163 percent increase, ($230.57 to $606.26). Weekly wages for manufacturing industries increased by 106 percent ($180.97 to $373.06), over the ten-year interval, while newspaper workers with an 85 percent gain ($193.50 to $357.76) exhibited the smallest percentage growth for selected manufacturing industries.

TABLE 11

NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT--CALENDAR YEAR ANNUAL AVERAGES 1975, 1980, 1982, 1983, AND 1984

(in thousands)

ESTABLISHMENT DATA	1975	1980	1982	1983	1984	Change: 1975-1984	
						Net	Percent
TOTAL NONAG. WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT	4,445.5	4,761.5	4,584.6	4,530.2	4,651.6	+206.1	+ 4.6
TOTAL MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES	1,334.8	1,328.2	1,170.5	1,095.8	1,119.8	-215.0	-16.1
TOTAL DURABLE GOODS	813.0	814.7	685.8	622.1	644.8	-168.2	-20.7
Lumber and wood products	18.7	20.6	18.1	19.8	22.1	+ 3.4	+18.2
Furniture and fixtures	18.0	18.8	18.5	18.8	20.3	+ 2.3	+12.8
Stone, clay and glass	60.5	59.0	51.4	48.7	48.9	- 11.6	-19.2
Primary metal industries	205.5	190.2	143.3	120.4	118.3	- 87.2	-42.4
Fabricated metal products	114.1	112.8	96.4	87.2	90.5	- 23.6	-20.7
Machinery, except electrical	141.3	144.2	127.7	109.9	114.2	- 27.1	-19.2
Electric and electronic equip.	126.0	122.5	107.7	101.5	108.3	- 17.7	-14.0
Transportation equipment	67.6	81.5	63.4	58.7	64.1	- 3.5	- 5.2
Instruments and related prods.	34.4	41.8	38.5	36.6	37.3	+ 2.9	+ 8.4
Miscellaneous manufacturing inds.	27.0	23.4	20.9	20.5	20.9	- 6.1	-22.6
TOTAL NONDURABLE GOODS	521.8	513.5	484.7	473.8	475.0	- 46.8	- 9.0
Food and kindred products	99.4	96.6	92.0	90.2	89.9	- 9.5	- 9.6
Tobacco products	5.0	3.3	2.6	2.3	2.3	- 2.7	-54.0
Textile mill products	49.9	43.9	38.2	35.6	34.1	- 15.8	-31.7
Apparel and other textile prods.	132.7	124.1	114.5	112.9	113.9	- 18.8	-14.2
Paper and allied products	39.9	42.4	41.1	40.7	41.1	+ 1.2	+ 3.0
Printing and publishing	68.4	72.6	72.4	71.9	72.6	+ 4.2	+ 6.1
Chemical and allied products	55.5	60.8	59.2	58.1	58.7	+ 3.2	+ 5.8
Petroleum and coal products	16.4	16.7	16.4	14.8	12.8	- 3.6	-22.0
Rubber and misc. plastics prods.	34.8	37.1	33.4	33.2	36.7	+ 1.9	+ 5.5
Leather and leather products	19.8	16.0	14.9	14.0	12.9	- 6.9	-34.8

TABLE 11 (cont'd)

NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT--CALENDAR YEAR ANNUAL AVERAGES 1975, 1980, 1982, 1983, AND 1984

(in thousands)

ESTABLISHMENT DATA	1975	1980	1982	1983	1984	Change: 1975-1984	
						Net	Percent
TOTAL NONMANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES	3,101.0	3,424.9	3,409.6	3,428.5	3,527.2	+426.2	+13.7
Mining	46.1	49.0	45.7	39.0	38.7	- 7.4	-16.1
Contract construction	184.5	190.1	168.1	165.7	175.7	- 8.8	- 4.8
Transportation	154.0	161.9	143.8	135.4	140.5	- 13.5	- 8.8
Public utilities	102.5	101.4	105.2	104.3	105.8	+ 3.3	+ 3.2
Wholesale trade	216.1	244.3	240.2	240.9	249.7	+ 33.6	+15.5
Retail trade	670.8	744.0	738.5	753.3	783.1	+112.3	+16.7
Finance, ins. and real estate	207.3	236.8	239.6	243.0	253.5	+ 46.2	+22.3
Services	798.5	974.1	1,046.0	1,073.2	1,108.3	+309.8	+38.8
Government	721.4	723.3	682.5	673.7	672.0	- 49.4	- 6.8
Federal government	134.4	134.9	132.9	133.2	134.2	- 0.2	- 0.1
State government	161.3	150.8	152.7	149.2	147.8	- 13.5	- 8.4
Local government	425.7	437.6	400.3	391.6	390.0	- 35.7	- 8.4
Labor-Management Disputes	9.7	8.5	4.5	5.8	4.6	- 5.1	-52.6

SOURCE: Research and Statistics Division, Office of Employment Security.

TABLE 12

PENNSYLVANIA

RATIOS OF PRIVATE SECTOR EMPLOYMENT TO POPULATION AND OF CIVILIAN GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT TO PRIVATE SECTOR EMPLOYMENT

EMPLOYMENT AND RATIOS	1982	1983	1984	1985 1/	1986 1/
EMPLOYMENT					
Population 16 Years and Over	9,146.0	9,178.0	9,211.0	9,241.0	9,273.0
Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment	4,584.6	4,530.2	4,651.6	4,738.1	4,808.7
Private Sector Employment	3,897.6	3,850.6	3,975.0	4,059.8	4,126.2
Percent of Nonagricultural Wage and Salary	85.02	85.00	85.45	85.68	85.81
Civilian Government Employment	682.5	673.7	672.0	675.3	679.5
Percent of Nonagricultural Wage and Salary	14.89	14.87	14.45	14.25	14.13
RATIOS					
Private Sector Employment to Population 16 Years and Over					
Pennsylvania	0.4262	0.4195	0.4315	0.4393	0.4450
United States	0.4239	0.4226	0.4407	N/A	N/A
Civilian Government Employment to Private Sector Employment					
Pennsylvania	0.1751	0.1750	0.1691	0.1663	0.1647
United States	0.2148	0.2135	0.2037	N/A	N/A

1/ Projected

NOTE: Employment data are on an annual average basis.

SOURCE: Research and Statistics Division, Office of Employment Security.

TABLE 13

PENNSYLVANIA

PER CAPITA PERSONAL INCOME BY COUNTY: 1983
(Residence Adjusted Dollars)

County	Per Capita Income	County	Per Capita Income
Adams	$ 9,606	Lancaster	$ 11,468
Allegheny	12,753	Lawrence	9,108
Armstrong	9,612	Lebanon	10,801
Beaver	10,734	Lehigh	12,727
Bedford	7,561	Luzerne	10,249
Berks	12,269	Lycoming	9,729
Blair	8,912	McKean	10,135
Bradford	8,681	Mercer	9,656
Bucks	13,012	Mifflin	8,343
Butler	10,283	Monroe	10,356
Cambria	9,365	Montgomery	16,855
Cameron	9,380	Montour	10,298
Carbon	10,234	Northampton	11,873
Centre	9,019	Northumberland	9,470
Chester	14,208	Perry	9,464
Clarion	8,855	Philadelphia	10,718
Clearfield	9,478	Pike	10,195
Clinton	8,533	Potter	7,780
Columbia	9,304	Schuylkill	9,836
Crawford	8,636	Snyder	8,706
Cumberland	12,653	Somerset	8,968
Dauphin	12,113	Sullivan	8,153
Delaware	13,984	Susquehanna	8,695
Elk	10,430	Tioga	8,041
Erie	10,423	Union	9,170
Fayette	8,806	Venango	10,024
Forest	8,337	Warren	10,026
Franklin	10,331	Washington	10,712
Fulton	7,164	Wayne	9,376
Greene	8,580	Westmoreland	10,822
Huntingdon	7,969	Wyoming	8,890
Indiana	9,346	York	11,120
Jefferson	9,519		
Juniata	9,273	Pennsylvania (The State)	11,468
Lackawanna	10,381		

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce,
Bureau of Economic Analysis, May 1985.

TABLE 14

STATES RANKED ON PER CAPITA INCOME: 1984

Percent Change 1980 to 1984

Rank	State	Per Capita Income	% of U.S.	% Incr. 1980 to 1984	Rank	State	Per Capita Income	% of U.S.	% Incr. 1980 to 1984
1	Alaska	17,487	137	35.4	25	North Dakota	12,352	97	41.0
	Dist. of Columbia	17,113	134	34.4					
2	Connecticut	16,556	129	43.5	26	PENNSYLVANIA	12,314	96	31.2
3	New Jersey	15,440	121	40.7	27	Wyoming	12,224	96	10.7
4	Massachusetts	14,784	116	46.5	28	Iowa	12,160	95	30.3
5	California	14,487	113	32.7	29	Missouri	12,151	95	39.3
6	Maryland	14,464	113	39.3	30	Arizona	11,717	92	32.7
7	New York	14,318	112	39.2	30	Indiana	11,717	92	31.7
8	Colorado	13,847	108	37.9	32	Oklahoma	11,655	91	26.9
9	Illinois	13,802	108	31.8	33	Oregon	11,611	91	24.1
10	Delaware	13,685	107	36.0	34	Georgia	11,551	90	43.3
11	Nevada	13,320	104	23.8	35	South Dakota	11,069	87	37.9
12	Virginia	13,254	104	42.4	36	North Carolina	10,850	85	39.9
13	Kansas	13,248	104	33.2	37	Maine	10,813	85	40.9
14	Minnisota	13,247	104	36.7	38	Louisiana	10,808	85	26.8
15	New Hampshire	13,192	103	46.4	39	Vermont	10,802	84	37.9
16	Hawaii	13,042	102	27.6	40	Montana	10,546	82	26.1
17	Rhode Island	12,820	100	39.7	41	Tennessee	10,419	81	36.0
18	Washington	12,792	100	25.4	42	Kentucky	10,300	81	34.8
					43	New Mexico	10,262	80	30.1
	UNITED STATES	12,789	100	34.6	44	South Carolina	10,116	79	38.6
19	Florida	12,763	100	38.7	45	Idaho	10,092	79	25.5
20	Michigan	12,607	99	27.7	46	Alabama	9,992	78	33.6
21	Texas	12,572	98	31.8	47	Arkansas	9,805	77	36.8
22	Wisconsin	12,474	98	33.5	48	Utah	9,733	76	27.1
23	Nebraska	12,430	97	36.0	49	West Virginia	9,728	76	26.9
24	Ohio	12,355	97	31.0	50	Mississippi	8,777	69	31.4

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, September 1985.

TABLE 15

1983 AVERAGE ANNUAL WAGES

PENNSYLVANIA 1983 AVERAGE ANNUAL WAGES $17,161

Metropolitan Statistical Area	Average Annual Wage	Metropolitan Statistical Area	Average Annual Wage
Allentown-Bethlehem	$ 16,777	Philadelphia	$ 18,239
Altoona	14,067	Pittsburgh	18,330
Beaver County	18,313	Reading	16,447
Erie	16,608	Scranton--Wilkes-Barre	14,234
Harrisburg-Lebanon-Carlisle	16,786	Sharon	16,345
Johnstown	15,161	State College	15,174
Lancaster	15,351	Williamsport	15,007
		York	15,660

PENNSYLVANIA COUNTIES

COUNTY	Average Annual Wage	COUNTY	Average Annual Wage	COUNTY	Average Annual Wage
Adams	$ 12,444	Delaware	$ 17,795	Montgomery	$18,660
Allegheny	18,929	Elk	16,676	Montour	17,682
Armstrong	16,190	Erie	16,608	Northampton	16,609
Beaver	18,313	Fayette	14,195	Northumberland	14,023
Bedford	12,866	Forest	12,768	Perry	10,714
Berks	16,447	Franklin	14,323	Philadelphia	19,337
Blair	14,067	Fulton	13,407	Pike	10,702
Bradford	15,348	Greene	19,225	Potter	12,437
Bucks	16,583	Huntingdon	13,708	Schuylkill	12,817
Butler	16,994	Indiana	17,124	Snyder	12,842
Cambria	15,787	Jefferson	15,239	Somerset	13,571
Cameron	14,877	Juniata	11,281	Sullivan	11,518
Carbon	11,971	Lackawanna	13,840	Susquehanna	11,810
Centre	15,174	Lancaster	15,351	Tioga	13,261
Chester	17,418	Lawrence	14,741	Union	15,143
Clarion	15,515	Lebanon	14,685	Venango	16,988
Clearfield	14,940	Lehigh	17,235	Warren	15,816
Clinton	15,046	Luzerne	14,520	Washington	17,026
Columbia	13,456	Lycoming	15,007	Wayne	12,871
Crawford	14,466	McKean	15,280	Westmoreland	16,780
Cumberland	16,967	Mercer	16,345	Wyoming	17,182
Dauphin	17,474	Mifflin	14,270	York	16,206
		Monroe	13,997		

NOTE: Average Annual Wage Data are on a "place-of-work" basis.

Average Annual Wages are derived from the ES-202 report on Pennsylvania insured employment. Annual payroll is divided by the average employment within each area under consideration.

SOURCE: Research and Statistics Division, Office of Employment Security.

TABLE 16

NATIONAL WAGE RATES FOR SELECTED OCCUPATIONS

MARCH 1984

	ENTRY LEVEL CLASS	HIGHEST LEVEL CLASS
Professional, Adm., Tech.		
Accountants	$19,843	$55,618
Auditors	19,671	37,378
Job Analysts	22,845	34,880
Directors of Personnel	35,444	65,874
Attorneys	28,918	87,568
Buyers	20,225	37,843
Chemists	21,609	63,072
Engineers	26,163	70,788
Engineering Technicians	16,169	30,084
Drafters	12,569	29,057
Computer Operators	13,068	27,223
Photographers	17,348	28,749
Programmers	19,801	38,868
Systems Analysts	27,084	53,917
Clerical		
Accounting Clerks	11,704	20,244
File Clerks	9,869	13,576
Key Entry Operators	12,811	15,898
Messengers	11,230	-
Personnel Clerks	13,379	21,830
Purchasing Assistants	15,629	26,916
Secretaries	15,269	24,700
Stenographers	17,241	20,376
Typists	11,793	15,150

SOURCE: BLS: National Survey of Professional, Administrative Technical, and Clerical Pay--March 1984.

TABLE 17

PENNSYLVANIA

JOB OPENINGS FILLED AND RELATED WAGE DATA FOR SELECTED OCCUPATIONS BASED ON PENNSYLVANIA LOCAL OFFICES OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY ACTIVITY

(By hourly wage rates excluding commissions, tips, etc.)

Industry Grouping	Total*	Under $3.35	$3.35- $3.99	$4.00- $4.49	$4.50- $4.99	$5.00- $5.49	$5.50- $5.99	$6.00- $6.99	$7.00 & over	Average Rate
Openings Filled	166,782	4,179	100,351	11,478	6,076	8,314	7,369	8,601	11,766	$4.25
Professional, Technical and Managerial	17,016	73	4,186	373	230	1,400	4,872	3,698	2,091	$5.73
Clerical	27,267	65	19,865	2,926	1,707	1,298	428	585	388	$3.82
Sales	13,779	38	12,471	382	127	187	42	98	189	$3.55
Domestic	2,017	102	1,085	330	37	176	3	18	172	$5.23
Other Services	49,435	3,760	33,882	1,873	857	877	268	789	761	$3.52
Farming, Fishing & Forestry	4,408	106	3,021	275	92	109	16	23	24	$3.56
Processing	4,347	1	1,607	495	383	244	153	435	1,011	$5.21
Machine Trades	5,845	1	1,495	601	376	582	291	819	1,457	$5.65
Bench Work	8,204	7	4,513	1,340	1,145	326	172	354	265	$4.14
Structural Work	12,931	10	5,458	936	607	1,611	633	1,084	2,456	$5.12
Motor Freight, Transportation	3,123	3	971	312	147	398	101	238	583	$5.27
Packaging, Material Handling	17,513	12	11,252	1,895	509	1,034	323	603	2,038	$4.28
Other Miscellaneous	1,077	1	408	40	59	72	69	59	335	$5.99

* Openings by wage rate will not equal total openings due to omission of wages not paid on a time basis. Data are for fiscal year-to-date, starting each July 1st.

SOURCE: Employment Security Automated Reporting System (ESARS) Table 807 - June 30, 1985

TABLE 18

PENNSYLVANIA

JOB OPENINGS FILLED AND RELATED WAGE DATA FOR SELECTED INDUSTRIES BASED ON PENNSYLVANIA LOCAL OFFICES OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY ACTIVITY

(By hourly wage rates excluding commissions, tips, etc.)

Industry Grouping	Total*	Under $3.35	$3.35-$3.99	$4.00-$4.49	$4.50-$4.99	$5.00-$5.49	$5.50-$5.99	$6.00-$6.99	$7.00 & over	Average Rate
Openings Filled	165,438	5,557	98,962	11,395	6,015	8,194	7,255	8,713	11,638	$4.21
Agri., Fishing & Forestry	2,401	90	1,099	277	91	65	16	29	18	$3.71
Mining	441	9	38	30	17	77	26	30	202	$7.80
Construction	5,131	109	843	636	388	924	219	745	1,176	$5.74
Manufacturing	26,350	373	9,861	3,579	2,623	2,049	1,208	2,088	4,381	$4.93
Transp. & Public Utilities	3,554	90	484	233	159	428	77	287	1,523	$6.33
Wholesale & Retail Trade	54,046	3,183	38,405	2,279	623	1,181	314	1,081	1,267	$3.59
Fin., Insur. & Real Estate	2,371	34	854	631	331	189	61	72	73	$4.21
Services	38,249	1,440	17,530	3,420	1,157	2,748	5,156	3,954	2,274	$4.68
Public Administration	32,895	229	29,848	310	626	533	178	427	724	$3.56

* Openings by wage rate will not equal total openings due to omission of wages not paid on a time basis.
Data are for fiscal year-to-date, starting each July 1st.

SOURCE: Employment Security Automated Reporting System (ESARS) Table 18 - June 30, 1985

TABLE 19
PENNSYLVANIA
EMPLOYMENT, TOTAL WAGES PAID AND AVERAGE WAGES PAID IN SELECTED INDUSTRIES - FIRST QUARTER 1985

SIC CODE	INDUSTRY	NUMBER OF FIRMS	MONTHLY AVERAGE OF EMPLOYES	THREE-MONTH'S WAGES PAID	AVERAGE MONTHLY WAGES PAID *
	MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES				
	DURABLE GOODS				
24	Lumber and Wood Products	1,287	22,145	$ 83,171,282	$1,252
25	Furniture and Fixtures	403	20,434	90,500,881	1,476
32	Stone, Clay, and Glass	797	46,968	294,646,199	2,091
33	Primary Metal Industries	578	108,218	793,081,408	2,443
34	Fabricated Metal Products	1,804	91,865	539,244,1[illegible]2	1,957
35	Machinery,Exc. Electrical	2,556	116,593	752,713,614	2,152
36	Electric & Electronic Eq.	818	107,535	645,209,964	2,000
37	Transportation Equipment	323	63,984	471,771,585	2,458
38	Instruments & Rel. Prod.	459	37,489	235,855,103	2,097
39	Miscellaneous Manufact.	503	19,848	102,024,558	1,713
	NONDURABLE GOODS				
20	Food and Kindred Products	1,336	88,825	438,758,266	1,647
21	Tobacco Products	26	2,363	7,780,760	1,098
22	Textile Mill Products	412	32,043	116,400,009	1,211
23	Apparel and Other Textile	1,516	105,961	293,364,363	923
26	Paper and Allied Products	391	40,887	267,228,992	2,179
27	Printing and Publishing	2,267	75,214	378,996,773	1,680
28	Chemical & Allied Prod.	577	59,860	464,039,728	2,584
29	Petroleum and Coal Prod.	173	12,705	140,420,840	3,684
30	Rubber and Misc. Plastics	624	36,680	184,788,448	1,679
31	Leather & Leather Prod.	128	11,435	36,067,282	1,051
	NONMANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES				
10	Mining	1,382	35,921	245,819,228	2,281
15-17	Contract Construction	23,797	156,207	834,286,884	1,780
40-47	Transportation	7,323	163,730	565,858,522	1,152
48-49	Public Utilities	1,405	100,716	761,479,538	2,520
50-51	Wholesale Trade	20,490	248,688	1,424,820,596	1,910
52-59	Retail Trade	55,619	780,546	1,866,195,333	797
60-67	Fin.,Insurance & Real Est.	15,457	254,131	1,327,158,683	1,741
70-89	Service and Miscellaneous	74,016	1,027,751	4,158,135,634	1,349
	Federal Government	2,299	135,237	852,026,584	2,100
	State Government	1,472	131,626	695,586,731	1,762
	Local Government	4,313	394,374	1,711,385,394	1,446

* - Average monthly wages paid is obtained by dividing total wages paid by 3 and dividing the result by the average number of employes.

SOURCE: Research and Statistics Division, Office of Employment Security.

TABLE 20
PENNSYLVANIA
RANK# & EARNINGS GROWTH IN SELECTED MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES
1974 AND 1984 ANNUAL AVERAGES

RANK	INDUSTRY	1974 AWE*	1984 AWE*	DOLLAR INCREASE	PERCENT INCREASE
1	Petroleum refining	$230.57	$606.26	$375.69	163
2	Petroleum and coal products	227.01	551.93	324.92	143
3	Blast furnaces and steel mills	256.25	532.65	276.40	108
4	Motor vehicles and equipment	230.18	518.44	288.26	125
5	Transportation equipment	215.54	494.34	278.80	129
6	Primary metal industries	239.61	487.56	247.95	103
7	Drugs	197.49	469.48	271.99	138
8	Chemicals and allied products	192.85	454.10	261.25	135
9	Construction and related machinery	215.57	445.40	229.83	107
10	Machinery, exc. electrical	209.78	442.04	232.26	111
11	General industrial machinery	208.01	428.07	220.06	106
	TOTAL DURABLE GOODS	203.45	424.13	220.68	108
12	Electronic components and access.	153.63	423.02	269.39	175
13	Fabricated metal prod.,inc.ordn.	196.24	409.64	213.40	109
14	Stone, clay, and glass products	187.50	408.80	221.30	118
15	Electronic and electronic equip.	175.96	389.69	213.73	121
16	Printing and publishing	189.52	384.15	194.63	103
17	Instruments and related products	166.76	383.14	216.38	130
18	Paper and allied products	186.95	380.33	193.38	103
19	Fabricated structural metal prods.	191.12	369.90	178.78	94
	TOTAL MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES	180.97	373.06	192.09	106
20	Newspapers	193.50	357.76	164.26	85
21	Rubber and misc. plastic products	169.33	355.77	186.44	110
22	Food and kindred products	272.68	355.02	183.34	107
23	Misc. manufacturing industries	168.10	342.10	174.00	104
24	Furniture and fixtures	152.86	312.76	159.90	105
	TOTAL NONDURABLE GOODS	146.59	306.46	159.87	109
25	Lumber and wood products	149.67	299.49	149.82	100
26	Textile mill products	124.74	241.29	116.55	93
27	Tobacco manufacturers	113.87	221.52	107.65	95
28	Knitting mills	116.56	220.70	104.14	89
29	Mens and boys furnishings	102.86	197.29	94.43	92
30	Leather and leather products	109.74	194.94	85.20	92
31	Apparel and other textile prods.	103.02	194.48	91.46	89

* AWE - Average Weekly Earnings

# - Ranked on basis of the 1984 Average Weekly Earnings.

SOURCE: Research and Statistics Division, Office of Employment Security.

GRAPH 1
PENNSYLVANIA
ACTUAL AND ADJUSTED GROSS EARNINGS OF MANUFACTURING PRODUCTION WORKERS

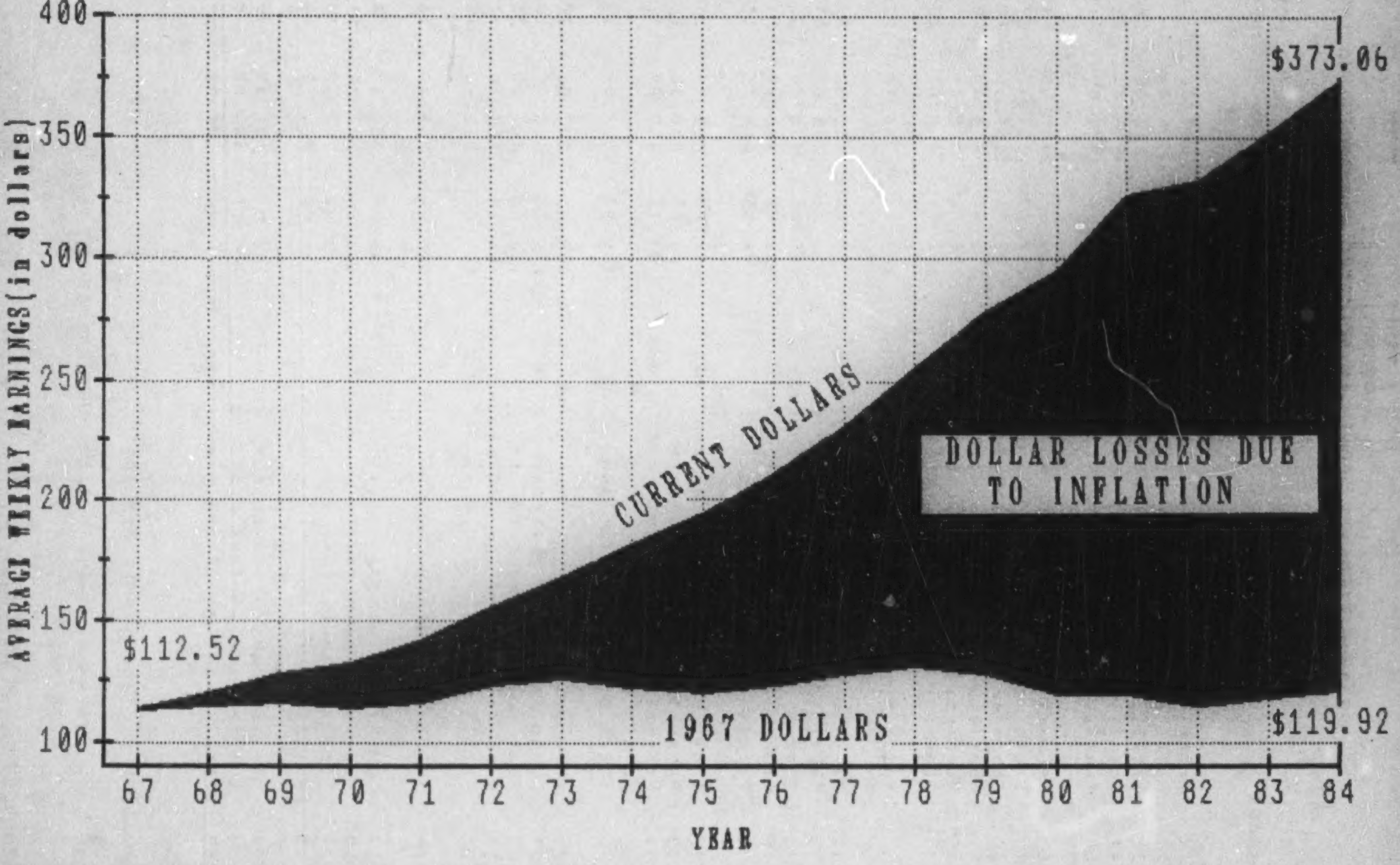


TABLE 21

PENNSYLVANIA
ACTUAL AND ADJUSTED GROSS EARNINGS OF MANUFACTURING PRODUCTION WORKERS

Annual Average 1967 thru 1984

Monthly 1985 to Date

Year/Month	U.S. Consumer Price Index	Actual Weekly Earnings	Adjusted Weekly Earnings*	Losses Due to Inflation
1967	100.0	$112.52	$112.52	N.A.
1968	104.2	119.20	114.40	$4.80
1969	109.8	127.52	116.14	11.38
1970	116.3	131.71	113.25	18.46
1971	121.3	140.73	116.02	24.71
1972	125.3	154.42	123.24	31.18
1973	133.1	167.23	125.64	41.59
1974	147.7	180.97	122.53	58.44
1975	161.2	193.22	119.86	73.36
1976	170.5	210.11	123.23	86.88
1977	181.5	231.08	127.32	103.76
1978	195.4	254.80	130.40	124.40
1979	217.4	278.10	127.92	150.18
1980	246.8	294.49	119.32	175.17
1981	272.4	325.36	119.44	205.92
1982	289.1	331.39	114.63	216.76
1983	298.4	350.84	117.57	233.27
1984	311.1	373.06	119.92	253.14
1985 Jan.	316.1	371.78	117.61	254.17
Feb.	317.4	376.99	118.77	258.22
Mar.	318.8	378.50	118.73	259.77
Apr.	320.1	376.66	117.67	258.99
May	321.3	378.18	117.70	260.48
Jun.	322.3	382.40	118.65	263.75

* Adjusted to 1967 dollars.

SOURCE: Research and Statistics Division, Office of Employment Security.

TABLE 22
AVERAGE GROSS EARNINGS AND MANHOURS OF MANUFACTURING PRODUCTION WORKERS IN MAJOR PENNSYLVANIA LABOR MARKET AREAS

AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS

MAJOR LABOR MARKET AREA	SECOND QUARTER 1984	THIRD QUARTER 1984	FOURTH QUARTER 1984	FIRST QUARTER 1985	SECOND QUARTER 1985
PENNSYLVANIA	$372.03	$372.41	$378.43	$375.76	$379.08
Allentown-Bethlehem	381.23	389.59	397.96	395.07	399.15
Altoona	321.60	319.93	322.65	315.09	325.94
Beaver County	483.14	467.74	463.29	470.67	459.16
Erie	414.12	418.95	426.52	416.48	415.51
Harrisburg-Lebanon-Carlisle	357.50	354.71	358.20	353.07	356.84
Johnstown	319.88	301.76	306.49	320.78	302.29
Lancaster	342.21	347.77	350.40	358.02	361.82
Philadelphia	384.96	391.70	400.11	397.18	398.33
Pittsburgh	446.47	434.93	439.17	441.83	446.51
Reading	380.83	376.54	391.13	391.88	393.56
Scranton--Wilkes-Barre	292.11	298.43	305.89	305.70	304.29
Williamsport	320.76	316.01	328.16	320.50	333.13
York	357.37	358.48	363.62	360.05	362.23

AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS

MAJOR LABOR MARKET AREA	SECOND QUARTER 1984	THIRD QUARTER 1984	FOURTH QUARTER 1984	FIRST QUARTER 1985	SECOND QUARTER 1985
PENNSYLVANIA	40.2	40.1	40.3	39.6	39.7
Allentown-Bethlehem	39.2	39.2	39.2	38.8	39.1
Altoona	40.0	39.4	39.3	38.1	39.7
Beaver County	41.9	41.1	40.7	40.7	39.4
Erie	42.3	42.3	42.6	41.8	41.5
Harrisburg-Lebanon-Carlisle	39.9	39.5	39.8	39.1	39.3
Johnstown	37.9	36.4	36.4	37.3	37.0
Lancaster	39.7	39.7	40.0	39.3	39.5
Philadelphia	40.1	40.4	40.9	40.1	40.0
Pittsburgh	41.2	40.5	41.0	40.1	40.4
Reading	40.6	40.1	40.7	40.4	40.2
Scranton--Wilkes-Barre	38.2	38.0	38.3	38.1	37.6
Williamsport	39.6	39.6	39.3	38.2	39.1
York	41.7	41.3	41.7	40.5	40.7

AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS

MAJOR LABOR MARKET AREA	SECOND QUARTER 1984	THIRD QUARTER 1984	FOURTH QUARTER 1984	FIRST QUARTER 1985	SECOND QUARTER 1985
PENNSYLVANIA	$9.25	$9.29	$9.39	$9.51	$9.56
Allentown-Bethlehem	9.73	9.93	10.14	10.17	10.22
Altoona	8.04	8.12	8.21	8.27	8.21
Beaver County	11.53	11.39	11.37	11.55	11.65
Erie	9.79	9.90	10.02	9.96	10.02
Harrisburg-Lebanon-Carlisle	8.96	8.98	9.00	9.03	9.08
Johnstown	8.44	8.29	8.42	8.60	8.17
Lancaster	8.62	8.76	8.76	9.11	9.16
Philadelphia	9.60	9.70	9.79	9.90	9.97
Pittsburgh	10.84	10.73	10.72	11.01	11.04
Reading	9.38	9.39	9.61	9.70	9.79
Scranton--Wilkes-Barre	7.64	7.85	7.99	8.02	8.10
Williamsport	8.10	7.98	8.35	8.39	8.52
York	8.57	8.68	8.72	8.89	8.90

SOURCE: Research and Statistics Division, Office of Employment Security.

III. OCCUPATIONAL TRENDS AND OUTLOOK: 1980-1990

Occupational projections are prepared using methods and computer programs designed by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS). The projections are based on the assumption that the rate of expansion of the labor force will decline during the projections period. This means Pennsylvania's total civilian employment will reach 5,587,000, an increase of 6.6 percent from 1980 to 1990. National employment is projected to increase by 24.4 percent during this period.

Many of the past trends in the occupational composition of total employment are expected to continue through 1990. Employment continues to expand more rapidly in service occupations, especially medical services, than it does in other categories, and the number of farm workers still declines. White-collar jobs increase slightly faster than the average of all jobs and the number of blue-collar jobs is on the decline. However, growth rates of specific occupations are expected to vary greatly within these broad categories. For example, anticipated decreases in the teenage population and increases in the number of elderly persons in the 1980's will reduce the need for secondary school teachers while increasing it for nurses.

Labor force separations (deaths, retirements, or withdrawals from the labor force for other reasons) will create the majority of the total projected job openings. About 85 percent of the 227,000 projected annual average job openings will result from labor force separations. Therefore, a large volume occupation with little or no growth can generate more total job openings than a relatively small volume occupation with rapid growth. For instance, the high volume-no growth occupation packager has more annual average job openings than the lower volume-high growth occupation of systems analysts.

From 1980 to 1990, white-collar jobs will grow at a rate of 8.9 percent, compared with the overall average of 6.6 percent. White-collar jobs will have the largest volume increase (up 234,000) when compared with the two other broad categories-blue-collar and service. White-collar occupations include: professional, technical, and kindred; managers and officials; salesworkers; and clerical workers.

Professional, Technical and Kindred Workers: These jobs normally require a college degree or special training and have a projected growth of 108,820 jobs or 12.4 percent. In particular, occupations in the medical, health, and computer fields will show a high rate of growth. There will be approximately 14,000 annual job openings in the health and medical fields through 1990. New jobs for professional and technical workers will account for 32 percent of all new jobs in Pennsylvania. By 1990, employment in this group will comprise 17.6 percent of total state employment, an increase from the 16.7 percent share in 1980.

Managers and Officials: This group includes managers and officers at all levels of business and government, from corporate executives to managers of small businesses such as restaurants. Jobs in this group are expected to increase by 9,400 between 1980 and 1990. This represents a gain of 2.0 percent, a rate slower than the average for all occupations.

Sales Workers: This group will increase at a rate of 6.4 percent, about the same as the average for all occupations. Labor force separations will provide about 6 out of 7 job openings. Over 165,000 sales clerk jobs exist in Pennsylvania, making it one of the State's largest occupation. Sales clerks comprise almost 50 percent of the sales worker group.

Clerical Workers: This is the largest occupational group, representing 17.5 percent of all jobs in 1980 and growing to 18.1 percent by 1990. Every major industry sector employs large numbers of clerical workers. Secretaries, general clerks, and cashiers are sizable components of the clerical group and have a large number of annual job openings. Computer operators and medical insurance clerks are two of the faster growing clerical occupations.

Blue-collar jobs are expected to decline by 0.6 percent from 1980 to 1990, an indication of the effects of advanced techology which reduces the demand for labor by increasing individual productivity. However, blue-collar jobs will still comprise 22 percent of the annual average job openings. Blue-collar jobs include craft workers, operatives, and nonfarm laborers.

Craft and Kindred Workers: These are the skilled blue-collar occupations. Employment in this group will remain almost the same through 1990. The majority of craft occupations is concentrated in construction and manufacturing industries. Craft occupations with sizable employment are automotive mechanics, carpenters, maintenance repairers (general utility), electricians, and heavy equipment operators. Among the faster growing craft occupations are data processing machine mechanics, office machine and cash register servicers, and dental lab technicans.

Operatives: Included in this group are the semiskilled blue-collar workers associated with manufacturing and transportation operations. Employment in this group is expected to decline by 1.6 percent between 1980 and 1990. Occupations in the sub-category transportation equipment operatives will show a gain of 3.7 percent during the ten year period, with truck drivers, delivery and route workers, and bus drivers accounting for the majority of the new jobs expected by 1990. Occupations in the operatives, excluding transportation sub-category with sizable employment and high number of job openings are as follows: sewing machine operators, welders and flamecutters, production packagers, and assemblers.

Laborers, excluding Farm: This group accounts for 5.7 percent of total employment and 3.3 percent of the annual average job openings. Employment of laborers is projected to decline by 0.9 percent from 1980 to 1990 as machines will perform more and more of the manual work performed by this group.

Service workers will grow at a noticeably higher rate (17.3 percent) than the average for all jobs (6.6 percent) through the 1980's. The number of service jobs is expected to increase by more than 133,000 positions by 1990, bringing the total to over 900,000, or 16.2 percent of all jobs.

Health Service Workers: This group is expected to increase by 32.5 percent during the ten year period. Nurse aides and orderlies comprise about 82 percent of the group.

Food Service Workers: This group accounts for about 42 percent of all service workers. Employment is expected to increase 71,000 jobs by 1990, bringing the total to 388,600. Waiters and waitresses is the highest volume occupation in this group while food preparation and service workers in fast food restaurants is the fastest growing occupation.

Cleaning Service Workers: This group should increase by 17,800 or 12.6 percent from 1980 to 1990. Cleaning service jobs are found in all major industries. Janitors, porters, and cleaners account for more annual average job opernings than any other occupation.

Protective Service Workers: This group will show an increase of only 4.7 percent, lower than the average for all occupations. However, the number of guards is expected to increase by 21.6 percent during the ten-year period.

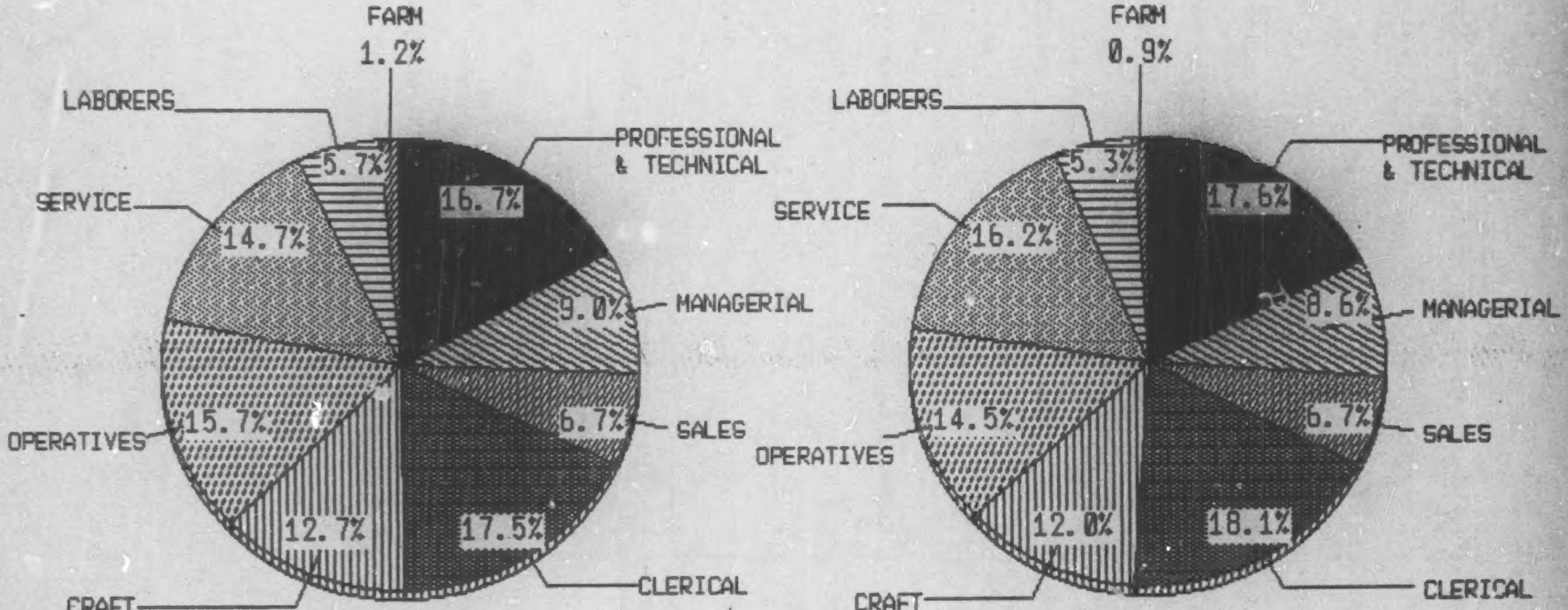
Employment of farmers and farm workers has declined for decades as farmers continue to increase their productivity by improved management and advanced technology. Continued decline in the number of farm workers is expected through the 1980's.

Table 23 contains statistical data which show a rank and grade for occupations which have the highest degree of potential employability for the 1980's for Pennsylvania. The rank of an occupation reflects its position in terms of employability relative to the other occupations in the table for a given geographical area. This ranking in turn forms the basis for the subsequent grading of the occupations from A to C-.

Data are designed, in part, to meet the varied needs of JTPA planners and administrators involved in the development of training curriculums and are intended to be used in conjunction with other sources of labor market information.

Table 24 lists occupations with the most opernings and Table 25 lists the fastest growing occupations. Table 26 contains data on total civilian employment and job openings by major occupational groups.

GRAPH 2
PENNSYLVANIA
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF TOTAL EMPLOYMENT BY MAJOR OCCUPATIONAL GROUP



1980

PROJECTED 1990

TABLE 23

PENNSYLVANIA

OCCUPATIONAL EMPLOYMENT PROBABILITY ASSESSMENT REPORT

RELATIVE RANKING AND GRADE
OF
TOP 150 OCCUPATIONS

The following list of the top 150 occupations in Pennsylvania for the 1980s contains occupations with a higher degree of potential employability based on a combination of the following factors: Current Employment (1980); Projected Employment (1990); Volume of Growth in number of new jobs; Rate of Employment Growth; and number of Annual Average Job Openings. In fact, these 150 occupations account for 2/3 of total projected employment in Pennsylvania and nearly 3/4 of all annual average job openings for the 1980-1990 period.

OCCUPATION	DOT CODE 1/	SOC CODE 2/	PRIMARY TRAINING PROGRAM CIP CODE 3/	SVP 4/	LABOR DEMAND							EMPLOYMENT PROBABILITY	
					JOB SERVICE JOB OPENINGS (YEAR ENDING 8/84)		LONG-TERM						
					NUMBER 5/	WAGE 6/	ESTIMATED 1980 EMP.	PROJECTED 1990 EMP.	VOL. OF GROWTH	RATE OF GROWTH	ANN. AVG. JOB OPEN.	RANK 7/	GRADE 8/
Accountant and Auditor	160.167	1412	06.0201	8	239	$ 7.26	41,430	46,896	5,457	13.5	2,037	14	A-
Accounting Clerk	216.482	4712	07.0101	5	532	$ 4.87	37,545	39,238	1,693	4.5	1,778	26	B+
Assembler	VAR	7720	48.0503	3	2,824	$ 4.64	18,184	17,578	-606	-3.3	430	86	C
Assistant Professor	090.227	2200	13.1201	8	*	$ 7.76	8,460	8,651	191	2.3	225	116	C-
Associate Professor	090.227	2200	13.1201	9	*	$ 8.76	8,414	8,604	190	2.3	224	118	C-
Automotive Mechanic	620.261	6111	47.0604	7	1,115	$ 4.48	46,500	48,854	2,354	5.1	1,403	22	A-
Baker, Bread and/or Pastry	313.381	5214	20.0403	6	676	$ 4.85	3,572	4,282	710	19.9	230	114	C-
Barber	330.371	5252	12.0402	6	*	$ 3.52	7,305	7,443	138	1.9	315	110	C-
Bartender	312.474	5212	12.0202	3	505	$ 4.30	23,296	25,568	2,272	9.8	2,622	25	B+
Bookkeeper, Hand	210.382	4712	07.0103	4	748	$ 4.44	37,927	41,355	3,428	9.0	2,004	19	A-
Bookkeeping/Billing Machine Operator	210.382	4718	07.0104	5	14	$ 4.04	8,495	9,519	1,024	12.1	374	80	C+
Bus Driver	913.463	8215	49.0205	5	85	$ 4.60	14,492	14,666	174	1.2	698	76	C+
Bus Driver, School	913.463	8215	49.0205	5	84	$ 4.60	9,011	10,208	1,197	13.3	569	66	C+
Butcher and/or Meat Cutter	316.684	5217	48.0402	3	619	$ 4.69	12,300	13,028	728	5.9	350	73	C+
Buyer, Retail and/or Wholesale Trade	162.157	1442	08.0705	6	*	$ 5.50	11,787	12,584	797	6.8	626	70	C+
Carpenter	860.381	6422	46.0201	7	1,557	$ 6.14	45,020	44,999	-21	-0.1	1,516	46	B
Caseworker	195.107	2032	17.0407	7	150	$ 5.30	17,024	20,175	3,151	18.5	977	34	B+
Cashier	211.	4364	08.0604	3	4,369	$ 3.64	68,979	81,916	12,937	18.8	3,844	7	A
Chemist	022.061	1845	40.0501	8	41	$ 9.09	5,632	6,414	782	13.9	218	109	C-
Chief Executive, General Admin., Legis.	189.117	1120	06.0401	8	N/A	N/A	8,866	8,036	-830	-9.4	338	123	C-
Child Care Worker	355.674	5264	20.0202	3	592	$ 3.48	17,247	21,461	4,214	24.4	1,410	24	B+
Child Care Worker, Private Household	301.677	5060	20.0202	3	167	$ 3.43	17,561	18,404	843	4.8	1,158	52	B-
Civil Engineer	005.061	1628	14.0801	8	33	$ 8.06	7,342	7,799	457	6.2	301	105	C
Claims Adjuster	241.217	4782	08.1002	6	11	$ 7.21	5,068	6,016	948	18.7	247	103	C
Claims Clerk	241.362	4782	07.0203	4	12	$ 4.92	3,187	4,037	850	26.7	213	110	C-
Claims Examiner, Insurance	241.267	4782	08.1004	7	12	$ 5.57	3,623	4,993	1,370	37.8	308	87	C
Cleaner, Vehicle	919.687	8750	49.9999	2	153	$ 3.77	7,112	7,600	488	6.9	211	113	C-
Clergy	120.007	2042	39.0601	8	N/A	N/A	15,496	14,940	-556	-3.6	814	61	C
Clerical Supervisor	VAR	45	07.0401	6	N/A	N/A	22,749	24,690	1,941	8.5	996	36	B
Compressor and/or Injection Mold. Mach. Op.	556.682	7342	48.0604	5	642	$ 4.66	6,424	7,056	632	9.8	242	108	C-
Computer Operator	213.362	4612	07.0302	6	213	$ 4.99	11,771	17,232	5,461	46.4	716	33	B+
Computer Programmer	020.187	3971	11.0201	7	81	$ 8.82	12,762	15,985	3,223	25.3	489	44	B
Cook, Institutional	315.	5214	20.0403	6	366	$ 4.67	15,471	17,484	2,013	13.0	905	43	B
Cook, Restaurant	VAR	5214	20.0403	6	1,886	$ 4.64	15,710	19,199	3,489	22.2	1,094	31	B+
Cook, Short Order/Specialty Fast Food	313.	5214	20.0403	5	1,316	$ 3.74	17,729	20,826	3,097	17.5	1,133	30	B+
Correction Officer and/or Jailer	372.	5133	43.0102	3	79	$ 6.36	5,474	6,681	1,207	22.1	657	75	C+
Cosmetologist/Women's Hairstylist	332.271	5253	12.0403	6	109	$ 3.43	22,075	24,327	2,452	11.1	1,135	28	B+
Cost Estimator	160.267	[illegible]490	48.0101	7	59	$ 7.06	5,735	6,043	308	5.4	239	124	C-
Crane, Derrick, Hoist Operator	921.	[illegible]314	49.0203	6	39	$ 8.18	14,302	12,958	-1,344	-9.4	213	117	C-
Delivery and Route Worker	292.	8218	08.0799	2	339	$ 4.93	42,947	43,796	849	2.0	1,169	41	B
Dental Assistant	079.371	3232	17.0101	6	69	$ 3.88	6,352	9,971	3,619	57.0	644	47	B
Dental Hygienist	078.361	3630	17.0102	6	13	$ 7.24	2,391	3,743	1,352	56.6	260	96	C
Dentist	072.101	2620	18.0401	8	*	N/A	8,246	9,938	1,692	20.5	400	66	C+
Designer	142.061	3220	15.0102	8	85	$ 7.31	8,627	9,211	584	6.8	274	101	C
Desk Clerk	238.362	4643	08.0902	4	174	$ 3.88	2,969	3,747	778	26.2	223	113	C-
Diesel Mechanic	625.281	6112	47.0605	7	205	$ 6.15	8,924	9,978	1,054	11.8	375	76	C+
Dining Rm. Attendant, Bar Keeper, Etc.	311.677	5218	20.0499	2	1,633	$ 3.42	14,468	18,[illegible]	4,127	28.5	590	38	B
Drafter	017.261	3720	48.0101	7	338	$ 6.42	20,171	22,579	2,408	11.9	577	41	B
Drill Press/Boring Machine Operator	606.682	7518	48.0503	4	56	$ 6.23	9,223	9,467	244	2.7	278	107	C-
Electrical and Electronic Assembler	VAR	7720	47.0105	4	909	$ 4.97	16,168	17,211	1,043	6.5	561	59	B-
Electrical and Electronic Technician	003.161	3711	15.0302	7	170	$ 7.37	18,599	22,090	3,491	18.8	589	35	B
Electrical Engineer	003.061	1633	14.1001	8	73	$12.48	16,176	19,399	3,223	19.9	648	40	B
Electrician	824.261	615	46.0302	8	575	$ 6.18	29,171	29,556	385	1.3	857	48	B-
Farm Laborer	421.687	561	01.0301	4	2,133	$ 3.98	29,447	24,907	-4,540	-15.4	547	73	C+
Farmer (Owner or Tenant)	421.161	5512	01.0301	8	*	$ 6.00	32,000	25,000	-7,000	-21.9	1,270	62	B-
File Clerk	206.387	4696	07.0705	4	368	$ 4.13	12,685	14,239	1,554	12.3	601	51	B-
Filer, Grinder, Buffer, Chipper	705.	7755	48.0503	3	91	$ 5.42	9,355	9,624	269	2.9	328	102	C
Food Prep. and Serv. Wkr., Fast Food Rest.	311.477	5216	20.0406	3	4,297	$ 3.36	52,458	76,765	[illegible]4,307	46.3	5,171	3	A
Gardener and Groundskeeper	406.	5622	01.0605	3	1,986	$ 3.85	19,840	21,526	1,686	8.5	1,140	39	B
General Clerk, Office	209.	4630	07.0705	2	7,623	$ 4.18	116,256	121,[illegible]	5,420	4.7	5,075	11	A

TABLE 23 (Continued)

OCCUPATION	DOT CODE 1/	SOC CODE 2/	PRIMARY TRAINING PROGRAM CIP CODE 3/	SVP 4/	LABOR DEMAND							EMPLOYMENT PROBABILITY	
					JOB SERVICE JOB OPENINGS (YEAR ENDING 8/84)		LONG-TERM						
					NUMBER 5/	WAGE 6/ HOURLY	ESTIMATED 1980 EMP.	PROJECTED 1990 EMP.	VOL. OF GROWTH	RATE OF GROWTH	ANN. AVG. JOB OPEN.	RANK 7/	GRADE 8/
Grinding/Abrading Machine Operator, Metal	603.	7522	48.0503	3	129	$ 6.24	9,933	9,957	24	0.2	255	112	C-
Group Recreation Worker	195.227	2032	20.0607	6	3,222	$ 3.32	6,439	7,458	1,019	15.8	294	93	C
Guard and Doorkeeper	372.677	5144	43.0109	3	1,937	$ 3.90	34,870	42,503	7,533	21.9	4,175	10	A
Heavy Equipment Operator	850.683	8317	49.0202	4	126	$ 7.77	22,808	24,276	1,468	6.4	674	42	B
Helper, Trades	VAR	86	VAR	VAR	N/A	N/A	33,190	34,983	1,793	5.4	1,277	29	B+
Highway Maintenance Worker	899.684	6479	46.9999	3	134	$ 3.62	11,352	10,339	-1,013	-8.9	249	119	C-
Host/Hostess, Rest., Lounge, Coffee Shop	310.137	5211	20.0499	6	210	$ 3.36	5,288	6,892	1,604	30.3	366	77	C+
Housekeeper, Hotel and Motel	321.137	5241	20.0601	6	169	$ 4.21	5,905	7,765	1,860	31.5	547	65	C+
Housekeeper, Private Household	301.137	505	20.0605	6	64	$ 3.75	3,867	4,466	599	15.5	424	104	C
Industrial Engineer	012.167	1634	14.1701	8	70	$ 9.90	9,583	10,815	1,232	12.9	334	74	C+
Industrial Truck Operator	921.683	8318	49.0203	3	216	$ 6.02	24,264	24,094	-170	-0.7	426	73	C+
Inspector	VAR	782	15.0702	3	250	$ 6.15	26,759	26,737	-22	-0.1	1,069	37	B-
Insurance Clerk, Medical	214.362	4784	07.0605	5	*	$ 5.27	3,177	4,354	1,177	37.1	261	99	C
Janitor, Porter and Cleaner	382.664	5244	20.0604	2	13,959	$ 3.56	142,028	159,848	17,820	12.6	10,431	3	A
Kitchen Helper	318.687	5219	20.0406	8	1,821	$ 3.52	50,403	59,506	9,103	18.1	3,240	9	A
Lathe Machine Operator, Metal	604.	7512	48.0503	6	187	$ 6.00	11,595	12,248	653	5.6	363	83	C
Lawyer	110.107	2110	22.0101	8	*	N/A	20,037	22,004	1,967	9.8	1,483	32	B+
Librarian	100.127	2510	25.0401	7	10	$ 4.76	7,888	7,938	50	0.6	330	117	C-
Licensed Practical Nurse	079.374	3660	17.0605	6	1,260	$ 8.94	28,348	35,674	7,326	25.8	2,205	12	A
Machine Assembler	638.361	6178	47.0303	6	*	$ 5.03	11,169	11,944	775	6.9	394	79	C+
Machine Tool Operator, Combination	601.280	7329	48.0503	7	161	$ 6.99	10,693	11,092	399	3.7	301	97	C
Machinist	600.280	6813	48.0503	7	324	$ 6.64	16,347	16,613	266	1.6	503	76	C+
Maid, Servant, Private Household	301.137	505	20.0606	2	1,623	$ 4.90	21,336	20,111	-1,225	-5.7	1,547	65	C+
Maintenance Mechanic	638.281	6111	47.0302	7	507	$ 7.33	23,435	23,655	220	0.9	695	60	B-
Maintenance Repairer, General Utilities	899.381	6179	46.0401	7	2,466	$ 3.71	40,736	44,275	3,539	8.7	1,493	18	A-
Manager, Restaurant, Coffee Shop, Etc.	187.167	1351	06.0704	7	137	$ 5.45	20,953	23,495	2,542	12.1	1,174	29	B+
Manager, Store	185.117	4030	06.1801	7	*	$ 3.96	53,200	54,505	1,305	2.5	2,334	25	B+
Mechanical Engineer	007.061	1635	14.1901	8	103	$10.60	13,957	15,831	1,874	13.4	549	49	B-
Medical Assistant	079.367	5233	17.0503	6	18	$ 3.89	5,215	7,631	2,416	46.3	477	64	C+
Medical Lab Assistant	078.381	3690	17.0305	6	*	$ 6.26	3,593	4,871	1,278	35.6	260	95	C
Medical Lab Technologist	078.381	3620	17.0309	7	11	$ 4.88	4,274	5,593	1,319	30.9	285	89	C
Musician, Instrumental	152.041	3230	50.0903	8	*	N/A	4,665	5,218	553	11.9	246	115	C-
Nurse Aide, Orderly	355.674	5236	17.0602	4	1,551	$ 4.03	59,787	78,713	18,926	31.7	4,428	4	A
Nurse, Professional	075.374	2900	18.1101	7	925	$ 7.92	80,522	106,601	26,079	32.4	6,051	1	A
Order Clerk	249.367	4664	07.0706	4	337	$ 4.44	15,366	16,490	1,124	7.3	798	55	B-
Order Filler	222.487	4754	07.0708	3	27	$ 3.39	18,053	18,387	334	1.9	357	78	C+
Painter, Maintenance	840.381	6442	46.0408	7	367	$ 4.89	16,449	14,991	-1,458	-8.9	528	92	C
Pantry, Sandwich and/or Coffee Maker	317.684	5217	20.0406	2	258	$ 3.60	4,446	5,592	1,146	25.8	328	94	C
Paralegal Personnel	119.267	3960	22.0103	7	*	$ 7.91	2,008	4,284	2,276	113.4	421	78	C+
Payroll/Timekeeping Clerk	215.	4713	07.0199	3	149	$ 4.81	12,586	13,539	953	7.6	546	67	C+
Personnel Clerk	209.362	4692	07.0303	4	26	$ 5.26	4,662	4,914	252	5.4	216	128	C-
Personnel, Labor Relations Specialist	166.	1430	06.1601	7	*	N/A	14,037	15,008	971	6.9	479	66	C+
Pharmacist	074.161	3010	18.1401	7	15	$ 8.86	6,168	6,538	370	6.0	445	107	C-
Physician and/or Surgeon	070.	2610	18.1001	8	*	N/A	23,082	29,873	6,791	29.4	1,084	17	A-
Plumber and/or Pipefitter	862.381	6450	46.0501	7	332	$ 6.63	21,928	21,890	-38	-0.2	672	68	C+
Postal Mail Carrier	230.367	4743	07.0799	2	*	$ 7.18	24,920	24,067	-853	-3.4	384	77	C+
Production Clerk	221.382	4752	07.0708	4	43	$ 4.58	13,277	13,654	377	2.8	358	85	C
Production Packager	920.685	76687	VAR	2	139	$ 4.87	45,214	45,221	7	0	1,434	45	B
Psychiatric Aide	355.377	5236	17.0405	4	23	$ 4.57	7,409	9,573	2,164	29.2	527	58	B-
Public Admin. Inspector, Exc. Const.	168.267	1473	44.0401	7	N/A	N/A	7,192	6,619	-573	-8.0	229	129	C-
Purchasing Agent and/or Buyer	162.157	1449	08.0704	7	66	$ 7.92	11,048	11,462	414	3.8	364	90	C
Receptionist	237.367	4645	07.0707	3	621	$ 4.01	13,631	17,462	3,831	27.9	1,053	34	B+
Refrigeration Mech., A/C Mechanic	637.381	6160	15.0501	6	136	$ 5.68	7,668	7,836	168	2.2	238	121	C-
Sales Agent, Sales Rep., Insurance	250.257	4122	08.1004	6	227	$ 4.90	18,042	19,504	1,462	8.1	792	44	B
Sales Agent, Sales Rep., Real Estate	250.357	4123	06.1701	5	11	$ 3.66	12,964	12,567	-397	-3.1	735	88	C
Sales Agent, Sales Rep., Securities	231.157	4124	08.0406	7	11	$ 4.53	3,206	3,587	381	11.9	211	126	C-
Sales Clerk	290.477	43	08.0706	3	8,115	$ 3.40	165,294	175,281	9,987	6.0	8,304	8	A
Sales Manager, Retail Trade	185.167	1240	06.0101	7	221	$ 4.76	12,515	13,917	1,402	11.2	478	61	B-
School Crossing Guard	371.567	5142	43.0109	2	10	$ 3.99	5,871	5,318	-553	-9.4	417	128	C-
Secretary	201.362	4622	07.0601	6	1,562	$ 4.64	122,854	152,304	29,450	24.0	8,751	2	A
Sewing Machine Op., Reg. Eqmt., Garment	786.	7655	20.0303	3	N/A	N/A	65,411	54,313	-11,098	-17.0	1,369	53	B-
Sewing Machine Op., Reg. Eq., Nongarment	787.	7655	20.0303	4	N/A	N/A	9,038	7,843	-1,195	-13.2	231	127	C-
Sheet Metal Worker/Tinsmith	804.281	6824	48.0506	7	214	$ 5.78	8,877	8,982	105	1.2	223	130	C-
Shipping and Receiving Clerk	222.387	4753	07.0708	3	328	$ 4.65	18,822	19,689	867	4.6	653	56	B-
Shipping Packer	920.587	4753	07.0708	3	2,931	$ 4.35	21,355	21,615	260	1.2	658	63	C+
Social Service Aide	195.367	2032	17.0405	5	26	$ 4.41	4,452	6,330	1,878	42.2	441	72	C+
Speech and Hearing Clinician	076.107	3034	17.0821	7	*	$ 6.85	2,819	4,108	1,289	45.7	231	100	C
Statistical Clerk	216.382	4794	07.0199	4	18	$ 4.22	4,606	5,040	434	9.4	224	122	C-
Stenographer	202.362	4623	07.0607	5	68	$ 5.29	16,091	13,583	-2,508	-15.6	351	106	C
Stock Clerk, Sales Floor	299.367	4362	08.0604	4	1,025	$ 3.43	24,257	27,152	2,895	11.9	747	27	B+
Stock Clerk, Stockroom, Warehouse, Etc.	222.367	4734	07.0708	5	4,903	$ 3.77	35,216	37,845	2,629	7.5	1,439	21	A-
Supervisor, Nonworking	VAR	71	06.2001	7	N/A	N/A	78,431	78,764	333	0.4	2,454	37	B
Supervisor, Nonworking, Service	VAR	5211	08.9999	6	N/A	N/A	8,078	9,483	1,405	17.4	411	71	C+
Switchboard Operator	235.662	4732	07.0707	3	125	$ 4.39	7,980	8,151	171	1.7	338	111	C-
Switchboard Operator/Receptionist	235.662	4732	07.0707	4	N/A	N/A	8,631	9,852	1,221	14.2	521	69	C+

TABLE 23 (Continued)

OCCUPATION	DOT CODE 1/	SOC CODE 2/	PRIMARY TRAINING PROGRAM CIP CODE 3/	SVP 4/	LABOR DEMAND							EMPLOYMENT PROBABILITY	
					JOB SERVICE JOB OPENINGS (YEAR ENDING 8/84)		LONG-TERM						
					NUMBER 5/	WAGE 6/	ESTIMATED 1980 EMP.	PROJECTED 1990 EMP.	VOL. OF GROWTH	RATE OF GROWTH	ANN. AVG. JOB OPEN.	RANK 7/	GRADE 8/
Systems Analyst, EDP	012.167	1712	11.0501	7	80	$ 8.07	12,225	18,359	6,134	50.2	757	29	B+
Teacher, Adult Education	099.227	2390	13.1201	7	16	$ 7.52	6,285	7,538	1,253	19.9	366	82	C
Teacher Aide/Educational Assistant	249.367	4795	20.0205	3	1,111	$ 3.70	19,704	24,189	4,485	22.8	1,009	23	A-
Teacher, Preschool and/or Elem. School	092.227	2310	13.1202	7	333	$ 5.25	74,778	78,273	3,495	4.7	3,771	16	A-
Teacher, Secondary	091.227	2350	13.1205	7	5,890	$ 5.80	79,154	70,018	-9,136	-11.5	1,183	50	B-
Teacher, Vocational Ed. or Training	097.227	2390	13.1205	7	634	$ 5.86	6,338	7,504	1,166	18.4	284	91	C
Teller	211.362	4791	07.0205	5	608	$ 3.95	24,743	28,910	4,167	16.8	1,300	20	A-
Tester	VAR	783	47.0105	4	166	$ 5.51	7,652	7,591	-61	-0.8	300	125	C-
Travel Agent, Travel Accom. Appraiser	252.157	4369	08.1105	4	17	$ 4.54	2,089	3,384	1,295	62.0	247	98	C
Truck Driver	904.6905.	8213	49.0205	3	2,947	$ 5.34	81,240	86,181	4,941	6.1	2,285	13	A-
Typist	203.582	4793	07.0701	4	1,961	$ 4.33	53,170	57,263	4,093	7.7	2,469	15	A-
Vocational and Educational Counselor	045.	2400	13.1101	7	153	$ 6.58	7,618	8,515	897	11.8	322	91	C
Waiter or Waitress	311.	5213	08.0905	3	11,682	$ 3.66	72,448	86,692	14,244	19.7	4,121	6	A
Welder and Flamecutter	810.6819.	7714	48.0508	5	971	$ 6.38	38,287	38,291	4	0	873	54	B-
X-Ray Technician	078.362	3650	17.0207	6	15	$ 5.80	4,155	5,619	1,464	35.2	310	84	C

1/ Dictionary of Occupational Titles code. Where possible, occupational titles were given corresponding DOT codes based on information found in the Dictionary of Occupational Titles, Fourth Edition, 1977, U.S. Department of Labor.

2/ Standard Occupational Classification code. Occupational titles were given corresponding SOC codes based on information found in the Standard Occupational Classification Manual, 1980 Edition, U.S. Department of Commerce.

3/ Classification of Instructional Programs code. The CIP system is a coding system developed by the National Center for Education Statistics, U.S. Department of Education, which provides administrators and planners with a standard means of describing instructional programs. For the purpose of this report, the CIP system classifies occupations into instructional program areas associated with training for the occupation.

4/ Specific Vocational Preparation code. SVP denotes the training time required to learn the techniques, acquire information, and develop the facility needed for average performance in a specific job. The training may be acquired in a school, work, military, institutional, or vocational environment. Below are the SVP codes and the corresponding training time required.

2 - Anything beyond a short demonstration up to and including 30 days.
3 - Over 30 days up to and including 3 months.
4 - Over 3 months up to and including 6 months.
5 - Over 6 months up to and including 1 year.
6 - Over 1 year up to and including 2 years.
7 - Over 2 years up to and including 4 years.
8 - Over 4 years up to and including 10 years.

5/ Number of Job Service job openings received from local Office of Employment Security (OES) offices across the state for the one-year period ending August 1984. It is important to note that these figures represent only a small portion of the total job openings from any given area.

6/ Wage represents the average starting hourly wages for each occupation as reported on job orders received by local OES offices.

7/ The rank reflects the position of each occupation in terms of employability relative to the other occupations in the table. The lower the rank the higher the probability of employment. The rank is based on a composite score for each occupation resulting from independently ranking five occupational items, then summing the rankings for each occupation and creating a final composite rank. The five factors affecting employability are: estimated 1980 employment; projected 1990 employment; volume of growth in the number of new jobs 1980-1990; the rate of growth between 1980 and 1990; and the number of annual average total job openings projected for 1980-1990.

8/ The grading scheme is based on the rank assigned to each occupation. The top 15 percent are A to A-, the next 30 percent are B+ to B-, and the remaining 55 percent are C+ to C-. Since only the top 150 occupations appear in the table, the lowest grade assigned is a C-.

* Indicates that the number of Job Service job openings received in the one-year period ending August 1984 is less than 10.

TABLE 24

Occupations With Most Openings In Pennsylvania: 1980-1990
(Annual Average Job Openings)

Occupations	Annual Average Openings	Due To Growth	Due To Labor Force Separations 1/	Occupations	Annual Average Openings	Due To Growth	Due To Labor Force Separations 1/
1. Janitors, Porters, Cleaners	10,431	1,782	8,649	13. Typists	2,469	409	2,060
2. Secretaries	8,751	2,945	5,806	14. Supervisors, Nonworking (Blue Collar)	2,454	33	2,421
3. Sales Clerks	8,304	999	7,305	15. Managers, Store	2,334	131	2,203
4. Nurses, Professional	6,051	2,608	3,443	16. Truck Drivers	2,285	494	1,791
5. Food Preparation & Service Workers, Fast Food Restaurants	5,171	2,431	2,740	17. Licensed Practical Nurses	2,205	733	1,472
6. General Clerks, Office	5,075	542	4,533	18. Accountants & Auditors	2,057	546	1,511
7. Nurse's Aide/Orderlies	4,428	1,893	2,535	19. Bookkeepers, Hand	2,004	343	1,661
8. Guards & Doorkeepers	4,175	763	3,412	20. Accounting Clerks	1,778	169	1,609
9. Waiters & Waitresses	4,121	1,424	2,697	21. Bartenders	1,622	227	1,395
10. Cashiers	3,844	1,294	2,550	22. Maids, Servants, Private Households	1,547	- 121	1,668
11. Preschool &/or Elementary School Teachers	3,771	350	3,421	23. Carpenters	1,516	- 1	1,517
12. Kitchen Helpers	3,240	910	2,330				

The 23 listed occupations comprise 39 percent of the total annual job openings.

1/ Due to deaths, retirements, and other separations from the labor force. Does not include transfers out of occupations.

SOURCE: OCCUPATIONAL TRENDS AND OUTLOOK FOR TOTAL CIVILIAN EMPLOYMENT, 1980 AND PROJECTED 1990, PENNSYLVANIA, 1984

TABLE 25

Fastest Growing Occupations In Pennsylvania: 1980-1990 1/

	Occupations	Estimated 1980 Employment	Projected 1990 Employment	Percent Increase
1.	Paralegal Personnel	2,008	4,284	113.4
2.	Data Processing Machine Mechanics	1,527	3,119	104.3
3.	Travel Agents	2,089	3,384	62.0
4.	Office Machine Servicers	1,877	2,967	58.1
5.	Dental Assistants	6,352	9,971	57.0
6.	Dental Hygienists	2,391	3,743	56.6
7.	Dental Lab Technicians	2,116	3,272	54.6
8.	Tax Preparers	1,056	1,627	54.1
9.	Systems Analysts, EDP	12,225	18,359	50.2
10.	Occupational Therapists	1,066	1,565	46.8
11.	Computer Operators	11,771	17,232	46.4
12.	Food Preparations & Service Workers, Fast Food Restaurants	52,458	76,765	46.3
13.	Medical Assistants	5,215	7,631	46.3
14.	Speech & Hearing Clinicians	2,819	4,108	45.7
15.	Employment Interviewers	1,745	2,490	42.7
16.	Social Service Aides	4,452	6,330	42.2
17.	Physical Therapists	2,430	3,396	39.8
18.	Community Organization Workers	1,608	2,238	39.2
19.	Claim Examiners, Insurance	3,623	4,993	37.8
20.	Insurance Clerks, Medical	3,177	4,354	37.1
21.	Doughnut Makers/Doughnut Machine Operators	1,107	1,507	36.1
22.	Medical Lab Assistants	3,593	4,871	35.6
23.	Continuous Mining Machine Operators	1,928	2,613	35.5
24.	Mine Machinery Mechanics	2,257	3,054	35.3
25.	Electric Motor Repairers	1,215	1,642	35.1

1/ Includes only those occupations with 1980 estimated employment of at least 1,000.

SOURCE: OCCUPATIONAL TRENDS AND OUTLOOK FOR TOTAL CIVILIAN EMPLOYMENT, 1980 AND PROJECTED 1990, PENNSYLVANIA, 1984

TABLE 26

PENNSYLVANIA
TOTAL CIVILIAN EMPLOYMENT AND JOB OPENINGS
BY MAJOR OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS: 1980 TO PROJECTED 1990

VOLUME IN THOUSANDS						
Occupational Group	1980 Employment	Projected 1990 Employment	Percent Change % 2/	Annual Average Job Openings 1980 to 1990		
				Total	Growth	Replacements 1/
Total	5,242.6	5,587.4	6.6	227.4	34.5	192.9
White Collar Workers	2,619.6	2,853.4	8.9	122.8	23.4	99.4
Professional, Technical and Kindred Workers	877.2	986.0	12.4	40.3	10.9	29.4
Managers and Officials	473.7	483.1	2.0	20.5	0.9	19.5
Sales Workers	350.8	373.4	6.4	17.9	2.3	15.7
Clerical Workers	917.9	1,010.9	10.1	44.1	9.3	34.8
Blue Collar Workers	1,790.5	1,779.9	-0.6	50.3	-1.1	51.4
Craft and Kindred Workers	667.1	672.2	0.8	20.2	0.5	19.7
Operatives	823.9	810.7	-1.6	22.6	-1.3	23.9
Nonfarm Laborers	299.5	297.0	-0.9	7.5	-0.3	7.8
Service Workers	769.4	902.7	17.3	52.3	13.3	39.0
Cleaning Service	142.0	159.8	12.6	10.4	1.8	8.6
Food Service	317.3	388.6	22.5	21.2	7.1	14.0
Protective Service	95.4	99.8	4.7	5.9	0.4	5.5
Other Service Workers	214.7	254.5	18.5	14.8	4.0	10.9
Farmers & Farm Workers	63.2	51.5	-18.6	1.9	-1.2	3.0

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION						
Occupational Group	1980 Employment	Projected 1990 Employment	Relative Percent Change %	Annual Average Job Openings 1980 to 1990		
				Total	Growth	Replacements 1/
Total	100.0%	100.0%	NA	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
White Collar Workers	49.9	51.0	1.1	54.0	67.8	51.5
Professional, Technical and Kindred Workers	16.7	17.6	0.9	17.7	31.6	15.2
Managers and Officials	9.0	8.6	-0.4	9.0	2.6	10.1
Sales Workers	6.7	6.7	0.0	7.9	6.7	8.1
Clerical Workers	17.5	18.1	0.6	19.4	27.0	18.0
Blue Collar Workers	34.1	31.8	-2.3	22.1	-3.2	26.6
Craft and Kindred Workers	12.7	12.0	-0.7	8.9	1.4	10.2
Operatives	15.7	14.5	-1.2	9.9	-3.8	12.4
Nonfarm Laborers	5.7	5.3	-0.4	3.3	-0.9	4.0
Service Workers	14.7	16.2	1.5	23.0	38.6	20.2
Cleaning Service	2.7	2.9	0.2	4.6	5.2	4.5
Food Service	6.1	7.0	0.9	9.3	20.6	7.3
Protective Service	1.8	1.8	0.0	2.6	1.2	2.9
Other Service Workers	4.1	4.5	0.4	6.5	11.6	5.6
Farmers & Farm Workers	1.2	0.9	-0.3	0.8	-3.5	1.6

1/ Replacements due to deaths, retirements, and other separations from the labor force. Does not include transfers out of occupations.
2/ Based on unrounded data.
NOTE: Date may not add to totals due to rounding.

SOURCE: OCCUPATIONAL TRENDS AND OUTLOOK FOR TOTAL CIVILIAN EMPLOYMENT, 1980 AND PROJECTED 1990, PENNSYLVANIA, 1984

IV. TRAINING AND PLACEMENT ASSISTANCE INFORMATION

A. Labor Supply

During the 1983-84 school year 90,330 persons completed vocational education programs. Table 27 presents data on the number of completers for all vocational education curricula by classification level (secondary, adult, or post-secondary). Of the completers 68,229 were classified as secondary, 11,696 as post-secondary and 10,405 as adults.

Business education reported 26,120 completers, trade and industrial occupations, 21,423 and consumer and homemaking education, 15,506. Percentagewise 28.9 percent of the total completers were in the business education programs and 23.7 percent completed programs in the trade and industrial occupations.

In the secondary classification level, business education, 20,456 completers; trade and industrial occupation, 16,201 completers; and consumer and homemaking education, 15,506 completers were the most popular curriculum programs. For adult completers the order was trade and industrial occupations, 3,776; health occupations, 3,016; and business education, 2,127. Post-secondary reported business and health occupations and technical education as the most frequently completed curricula. Table 27 contains a finer breakout of the vocational educational completers for the 1983-1984 school year by curriculum titles for each of the three classification levels.

The total school enrollment for Pennsylvania decreased for the thirteenth consecutive year, going from 2,134,185 in 1983-84 to 2,087,900 in 1984-85. This decline of 46,285 students amounts to a 2.2 percent decrease, which represents a softening in the enrollment decline compared with the lose of 51,412 students or 2.4 drop in in 1983-84. The 1984-85 enrollment was 769,592 less than the record 2,857,492 students enrolled in 1971-72. The 1984-85 figures reveal that enrollment in both public and private schools decreased. Public school enrollments declined 2.1 percent or 36,072 and private school enrollments, 2.6 percent or 10,213. During the 1984-85 school year 75 percent of the 1,112,232 elementary school children and 89 percent of the 973,668 secondary school children were enrolled in public schools. During the year there were 2,056 elementary, 895 secondary and 481 combined schools in the public systems. Nonpublic

B. Labor Demand

Table 30 shows a percent distribution of broad occupational categories within selected industries in Pennsylvania. This simple format was chosen because it clearly depicts the staffing (human resource) structure of industry within the state. A typical example illustrating use of the table would be that of a clerical worker in search of employment. The job seeker would first enter the table in the clerical column and then proceed down to the highest percentages. Immediately the industries of banking, federal government and business services stand out with figures of 70.3, 45.8 and 29.1, respectively. The job search would obviously begin with these industries. Continued analysis indicates that instruments and related firms have the greatest percentage of technical occupations, while banking has by far the largest percentage of managers and officers. Tracking of specific occupations within any of the broad categories listed (accountants, welders, etc.)

is possible by consulting reference volumes of staffing patterns prepared by the Occupational Employment Statistics Unit, Research and Statistics Division of the Office of Employment Security. Area Labor Market Analysts have these publications on file.

C. Labor Supply and Demand Relationship

From July 1, 1984, through June 30, 1985, 753,014 applicants register with State Employment Security Offices in Pennsylvania. There were 157,817 or 21 percent in the clerical and sales occupations category and 148,209 or 20 percent in service occupations. Agriculture, fishing and forestry occupations had the fewest registered applicants with 6,265. Over 43 percent or 329,690 of those registering were in the active file as of the end of June with 152,008 of the number females.

During the year 12 specific occupations had more than 7,000 registered applicants. In order they were material handler - 23,645; general clerk - 14,403; commercial or industrial cleaner - 13,415; construction worker I - 11,802; nurse aide - 11,195; waiter/waitress - 10,508; construction kitchen helper - 7,531; and tractor-trailer truck driver - 7,151.

On June 30, the active file contained over 4,000 registered applicants each in eight occupations. In descending order they were material handler - 9,587; commercial cleaner - 6,151; general clerk - 6,110; nurse aide - 5,558; construction worker I - 4,973; hand packager 4,559; waiter/waitress - 4,441; construction worker II - 4,128. During this time period 215,411 job opernings were reported; thus there were 3.5 registered applicants for each opening. The highest ratio was in the machine trades and structural works occupations where there were 6.3 and

5.2 applicants, respectively, for each opening. The lowest ratio recorded was for the agriculture, fishing and forestry occupations where only 1.8 persons registered for each opening.

The Job Service was able to place 164,456 persons in jobs. This represented 76 percent of the openings received. Service occupations recorded the highest percentage placement as 81 percent of the job openings were filled. Table 31 lists the individual occupations by number of registered applicants and job openings. The number of job openings filled may exceed the number of openings received because of openings on hand at the beginning of the fiscal period in addition to openings received during the current fiscal period.

TABLE 27

PENNSYLVANIA

VOCATIONAL EDUCATION CURRICULUM COMPLETERS

(1983-1984 School Year)

SUMMARY

Curriculum Title	Completers				% Dist.
	Secondary	Adult	Post-Secondary	Total	
Agriculture Education	2,573	102	170	2,845	3.15
Occupational Home Economic Education	2,676	498	468	3,642	4.03
Business Education	20,456	2,127	3,537	26,120	28.92
Marketing & Distributive Education	2,898	80	519	3,497	3.87
Health Occupations Education	1,812	3,016	2,791	7,619	8.43
Technical Education	2,776	806	2,667	6,249	6.92
Trade & Industrial Occupations	16,201	3,776	1,446	21,423	23.72
Consumer & Homemaking Education	15,506	0	0	15,506	17.17
Not Elsewhere Classified	3,331	0	98	3,429	3.80
Total	68,229	10,405	11,696	90,330	100.00

See footnote at end of table.

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TABLE 27
(Continued)

PENNSYLVANIA

VOCATIONAL EDUCATION CURRICULUM COMPLETERS
(1983-1984 School Year)

SECONDARY

CIP Code 1/	Curriculum Title	Completers	% 2/
	Total	68,229	100.00
	Agriculture Education	2,573	3.77
01.0201	Agriculture mechanics	293	0.43
01.0301	Agriculture production	1,560	2.29
01.0401	Agriculture products	3	.00
01.0501	Agriculture supplies and services	35	0.05
01.0601	Horticulture	523	0.77
01.9990	Agricultural technology	23	0.03
01.9999	Agriculture, other	17	0.02
03.0101	Agricultural resources	43	0.06
03.0401	Forestry production & processing	59	0.09
03.0405	Lumbering	17	0.02
	Occupational Home Economic Education	2,676	3.92
04.0501	Interior design	28	0.04
20.0201	Child care services	210	0.31
20.0301	Clothing/textiles mgmnt./prod.	326	0.48
20.0303	Power sewing	101	0.15
20.0304	Tailoring	69	0.10
20.0399	Dressmaking	31	0.05
20.0401	Food production, management & serv.	1,696	2.49
20.0402	Baking	139	0.20
20.0601	Institution/home management serv.	36	0.05
20.0604	Custodial services	29	0.04
20.9999	Occupational home economics, other	11	0.02
	Business Education	20,456	29.98
07.0101	Accounting	5,943	8.71
07.0301	Business data processing	753	1.10
07.0601	Secretarial/stenographic	6,445	9.45
07.0701	General clerical	7,293	10.69
07.9999	Business education, other	22	0.03
	Marketing & Distributive Education	2,898	4.25
08.0902	Marketing hotel/motel serv.	19	0.03
08.1103	Passenger transport marketing	40	0.06
08.1106	Warehouse services marketing	209	0.31
08.9999	Marketing & distribution	2,630	3.85

See footnote at end of table.

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TABLE 27
(Continued)

PENNSYLVANIA

VOCATIONAL EDUCATION CURRICULUM COMPLETERS
(1983-1984 School Year)

SECONDARY

CIP Code 1/	Curriculum Title	Completers	% 2/
	Health Occupations Education	1,812	2.66
17.0101	Dental assisting	160	0.23
17.0103	Dental lab technician	12	0.02
17.0305	Clinical lab assisting	101	0.15
17.0311	Microbiology technology	9	0.01
17.0404	Home health aide	25	0.04
17.0503	Medical assisting	103	0.15
17.0590	Health assisting	1,096	1.61
17.0602	Nursing assisting	234	0.34
17.9990	Health related technology	72	0.11
	Technical Education	2,776	4.07
11.0101	Computer & information sciences	1,062	1.56
15.0101	Architectural design technology	55	0.08
15.0201	Civil technology	49	0.07
15.0202	Drafting/design technology	67	0.10
15.0302	Electrical technology	137	0.20
15.0303	Electronic technology	760	1.11
15.0402	Computer servicing technology	4	0.01
15.0403	Electromechanical technology	49	0.07
15.0490	Instrument maintenance/repair	8	0.01
15.0599	Environmental control technology	34	0.05
15.0606	Optical technology	6	0.01
15.0890	Engineering related technology	2	.00
15.0891	Mechanical drafting/design technology	419	0.61
15.0892	Mechanical technology	6	0.01
15.0893	Tool/die design technology	18	0.03
15.0903	Petroleum technology	24	0.04
41.0301	Chemical technology	61	0.09
41.0303	Metallurgical technology	15	0.02
	Trade & Industrial Occupations	16,201	23.75
12.0101	Drycleaning/laundry services	28	0.04
12.0403	Cosmetology	1,906	2.79
43.0107	Law enforcement	23	0.03
46.0102	Masonry	643	0.94
46.0190	Masonry occupations	39	0.06
46.0201	Carpentry	1,397	2.05
46.0303	Lineworker	21	0.03
46.0390	Electrical, construction/maint.	424	0.62

See footnote at end of table.

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TABLE 27
(Continued)

PENNSYLVANIA

VOCATIONAL EDUCATION CURRICULUM COMPLETERS
(1983-1984 School Year)

SECONDARY

CIP Code 1/	Curriculum Title	Completers	% 2/
46.0391	Electrical, industrial	179	0.26
46.0392	Electrical occupations	316	0.46
46.0408	Painting and decorating	93	0.14
46.0490	Building trades maintenance	544	0.80
46.0503	Plumbing	400	0.59
46.9990	Building construction occupations	169	0.25
47.0101	Electronics	190	0.28
47.0102	Business machine repairs	7	0.01
47.0103	Communication electronics	224	0.33
47.0106	Appliance repair	226	0.33
47.0107	Motor repair	22	0.03
47.0109	Vending machine repair	17	0.02
47.0201	Heating, air conditioning, refrig.	288	0.42
47.0203	Heating	139	0.20
47.0302	Heavy equipment maint./repair	84	0.12
47.0304	Mine equipment maintenance	13	0.02
47.0405	Audio-visual communication	54	0.08
47.0406	Shoe manufacture/repair	1	.00
47.0602	Aircraft mechanics	42	0.06
47.0603	Automotive body repair	1,190	1.74
47.0604	Automotive mechanics	1,868	2.74
47.0605	Diesel engine mechanics	293	0.43
47.0606	Small engine repair	150	0.22
47.0690	Automotive occupations	60	0.09
47.0691	Automotive specialist	213	0.31
47.0692	Auto diesel mechanic	105	0.15
47.0693	Power mechanics occupations	30	0.04
48.0101	Drafting	459	0.67
48.0105	Mechanical drafting	30	0.04
48.0201	Graphic arts	673	0.99
48.0203	Commercial art	514	0.75
48.0204	Commercial photography	7	0.01
48.0205	Composition typesetting	5	0.01
48.0206	Photo engraving	7	0.01
48.0208	Printing press occupations	16	0.02
48.0290	Graphic occupations	40	0.06
48.0303	Upholstering	65	0.10
48.0402	Meatcutting	37	0.05
48.0502	Foundry work	8	0.01
48.0503	Machine shop	1,286	1.88

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TABLE 27
(Continued)

PENNSYLVANIA

VOCATIONAL EDUCATION CURRICULUM COMPLETERS
(1983-1984 School Year)

SECONDARY

CIP Code 1/	Curriculum Title	Completers	% 2/
48.0504	Metal fabrication	75	0.11
48.0506	Sheet metal	164	0.24
48.0507	Tool & die making	58	0.09
48.0508	Welding	931	1.36
48.0590	Metalworking occupations	30	0.04
48.0591	Patternmaking	9	0.01
48.0703	Millwork & cabinet making	389	0.57
	Consumer and Homemaking Education	15,506	22.73
20.0101	Comprehensive home economics	15,456	22.65
20.0103	Clothing and textiles	16	0.02
20.0108	Food and nutrition	34	0.05
	Not Elsewhere Classified	3,331	4.88
32.0105	Diversified Occupations	3,160	4.63
99.9999	Vocational education, other	171	0.25

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TABLE 27
(Continued)

PENNSYLVANIA

VOCATIONAL EDUCATION CURRICULUM COMPLETERS
(1983-1984 School Year)

ADULT

CIP Code 1/	Curriculum Title	Completers	% 2/
	Total	10,405	100.00
	Agriculture Education	102	0.98
01.0601	Horticulture	65	0.62
01.0605	Landscaping	10	0.10
03.0401	Forestry production & processing	21	0.20
03.0405	Lumbering	6	0.06
	Occupational Home Economic Education	498	4.79
04.0501	Interior design	3	0.03
20.0301	Cloth/textile management/production	19	0.18
20.0303	Power sewing	183	1.76
20.0304	Tailoring	9	0.09
20.0401	Food production, management & serv.	118	1.13
20.0402	Baking	31	0.30
20.0403	Chef/cook	31	0.30
20.0504	Floral design	54	0.52
20.0505	Home decorating	50	0.48
	Business Education	2,127	20.44
06.0401	Business administration/management	4	0.04
06.1901	Taxation	9	0.09
07.0101	Accounting	190	1.83
07.0103	Bookkeeping	68	0.65
07.0205	Teller	6	0.06
07.0301	Business data processing	359	3.45
07.0302	Computer and console operation	96	0.92
07.0303	Data entry operation	44	0.42
07.0305	Business data programming	106	1.02
07.0399	Business data processing, other	176	1.69
07.0401	Office supervision & management	8	0.08
07.0601	Secretarial/stenographic	72	0.69
07.0603	Executive secretarial	17	0.16
07.0605	Medical secretarial	33	0.32
07.0606	Secretarial	4	0.04
07.0607	Stenographic	68	0.65
07.0608	Word processing	280	2.69
07.0699	Secretarial, other	34	0.33
07.0701	General clerical	46	0.44

See footnote at end of table.

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TABLE 27
(Continued)

PENNSYLVANIA

VOCATIONAL EDUCATION CURRICULUM COMPLETERS
(1983-1984 School Year)

ADULT

CIP Code 1/	Curriculum Title	Completers	% 2/
07.0702	Clerk-typist	12	0.12
07.0705	General office clerk	23	0.22
07.0707	Typing	447	4.30
07.9999	Business education, other	25	0.24
	Marketing & Distributive Education	80	0.77
06.1801	Small business management	60	0.58
08.1105	Travel services marketing	16	0.15
08.9999	Marketing & distribution	4	0.04
	Health Occupations Education	3,016	28.99
17.0101	Dental assisting	111	1.07
17.0205	EMT-ambulance	189	1.82
17.0206	EMT-paramedic	42	0.40
17.0210	Respiratory therapy technology	22	0.21
17.0309	Medical lab technology	9	0.09
17.0404	Home health aide	27	0.26
17.0503	Medical assisting	177	1.70
17.0602	Nursing assisting	365	3.51
17.0605	Practical nursing	2,043	19.63
17.0699	Nursing-related, other	10	0.10
17.9999	Allied health, other	21	0.20
	Technical Education	806	7.75
10.0103	Photographic technology	15	0.14
11.0101	Computer & information sciences	250	2.40
11.0201	Computer programming	167	1.60
15.0202	Drafting & design technology	23	0.22
15.0203	Surveying & mapping technology	6	0.06
15.0301	Computer technology	3	0.03
15.0302	Electrical technology	27	0.26
15.0303	Electronic technology	112	1.08
15.0402	Computer servicing technology	58	0.56
15.0403	Electromechanical technology	12	0.12
15.0490	Instrument maintenance & repair	11	0.11
15.0505	Solar heating/cooling technology	13	0.12
15.0803	Automotive technology	9	0.09
15.0893	Tool & die design technology	46	0.44
41.0303	Metallurgical technology	2	0.02

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TABLE 27
(Continued)

PENNSYLVANIA

VOCATIONAL EDUCATION CURRICULUM COMPLETERS
(1983-1984 School Year)

ADULT

CIP Code 1/	Curriculum Title	Completers	% 2/
43.0105	Criminal justice technology	52	0.50
	Trade & Industrial Occupations	3,776	36.29
06.2001	Trade & ind. supervision/management	18	0.17
12.0403	Cosmetology	52	0.50
43.0203	Firefighting	251	2.41
46.0102	Masonry	70	0.67
46.0201	Carpentry	174	1.67
46.0302	Electrician	299	2.87
46.0392	Electrical occupations	81	0.78
46.0406	Glazing	17	0.16
46.0490	Building trade maintenance	53	0.51
46.0503	Plumbing	60	0.58
46.9990	Building construction occupations	19	0.18
47.0101	Electronics	143	1.37
47.0103	Communication electronics	8	0.08
47.0106	Appliance repair	19	0.18
47.0201	Heating, air conditioning, refrig.	65	0.62
47.0202	Refrigeration	91	0.87
47.0203	Heating	8	0.08
47.0290	Oil burner repair	26	0.25
47.0302	Heavy equipment maintenance & repair	5	0.05
47.0303	Industrial machinery maint./repair	27	0.26
47.0502	Conventional elec. power generation	17	0.16
47.0602	Aircraft mechanics	47	0.45
47.0603	Automotive body repair	164	1.58
47.0604	Automotive mechanics	360	3.46
47.0605	Diesel engine mechanics	29	0.28
47.0606	Small engine repair	109	1.05
47.0691	Automotive specialist	31	0.30
47.0692	Auto diesel mechanic	33	0.32
48.0101	Drafting	32	0.31
48.0103	Civil/structural drafting	5	0.05
48.0199	Drafting, other	40	0.38
48.0201	Graphic arts	108	1.04
48.0203	Commercial art	90	0.86
48.0204	Commercial photography	10	0.10
48.0207	Photo lab & darkroom	35	0.34
48.0290	Graphics occupations	1	0.01

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TABLE 27
(Continued)

PENNSYLVANIA

VOCATIONAL EDUCATION CURRICULUM COMPLETERS
(1983-1984 School Year)

ADULT

CIP Code 1/	Curriculum Title	Completers	% 2/
48.0303	Upholstering	52	0.50
48.0502	Foundry work	7	0.07
48.0503	Machine shop	394	3.79
48.0506	Sheet metal	4	0.04
48.0507	Tool & die making	26	0.25
48.0508	Welding	485	4.66
48.0590	Metalworking occupations	2	0.02
48.0702	Furniture making	18	0.17
48.0703	Millwork & cabinet making	79	0.76
48.0799	Woodworking, other	83	0.80
49.0299	Vehicle & equip. operator, other	29	0.28

See footnote at end of table.

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TABLE 27
(Continued)

PENNSYLVANIA

VOCATIONAL EDUCATION CURRICULUM COMPLETERS
(1983-1984 School Year)

POST-SECONDARY

CIP Code 1/	Curriculum Title	Completers	% 2/
XX	Total	11,696	100.00
	Agriculture Education	170	1.45
01.0402	Animal production	15	0.13
01.0601	Horticulture	6	0.05
01.0603	Floriculture	28	0.24
01.0606	Nursery management	9	0.08
01.0607	Turf management	29	0.25
01.9999	Agriculture, other	22	0.19
03.0101	Agricultural resources	2	0.02
03.0401	Forestry production/processing	21	0.18
03.0601	Wildlife management	25	0.21
31.0301	Park management	13	0.11
	Occupational Home Economic Education	468	4.00
04.0501	Interior design	5	0.04
20.0201	Child care services	55	0.47
20.0202	Child care aide/assisting	99	0.85
20.0205	Teacher aide	21	0.18
20.0401	Food production, management & serv.	13	0.11
20.0402	Baking	4	0.03
20.0403	Chef/cook	66	0.56
20.0404	Dietetic aide/assisting	47	0.40
20.0406	Food service	60	0.51
20.0499	Food management, prod., serv., other	60	0.51
20.0604	Custodial services	38	0.32
	Business Education	3,537	30.24
06.0101	Business & management, general	99	0.85
06.0401	Business administration/management	348	2.98
06.0403	Product management	12	0.10
06.0499	Business admin./mgmnt., other	307	2.62
06.0501	Business economics	2	0.02
06.1101	Labor/industrial relations	8	0.07
06.1201	Management information systems	2	0.02
06.9999	Business & management, other	84	0.72
07.0101	Accounting	377	3.22
07.0199	Accounting, bookeeping, other	18	0.15
07.0201	Bank & related financial programs	17	0.15
07.0301	Business data processing	482	4.12

See footnote at end of table.

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TABLE 27
(Continued)

PENNSYLVANIA

VOCATIONAL EDUCATION CURRICULUM COMPLETERS
(1983-1984 School Year)

POST-SECONDARY

CIP Code 1/	Curriculum Title	Completers	% 2/
07.0302	Computer and console operator	80	0.68
07.0303	Data entry operation	30	0.26
07.0304	Data equipment operation	23	0.20
07.0305	Business data programming	371	3.17
07.0399	Business data processing, other	116	0.99
07.0401	Office supervision/management	16	0.14
07.0601	Secretarial/stenographic	61	0.52
07.0602	Court reporting	15	0.13
07.0603	Executive secretarial	227	1.94
07.0604	Legal secretarial	86	0.74
07.0605	Medical secretarial	207	1.77
07.0606	Secretarial	51	0.44
07.0607	Stenographic	5	0.04
07.0608	Word processing	249	2.13
07.0699	Secretarial, other	15	0.13
07.0701	General clerical	66	0.56
07.0702	Clerk-typist	42	0.36
07.0705	General office clerk	14	0.12
07.0707	Receptionist	27	0.23
07.9999	Business education, other	80	0.68
	Marketing & Distributive Education	519	4.44
06.0701	Hotel/motel management	63	0.54
06.0704	Restaurant management	2	0.02
06.0705	Transportation management	5	0.04
06.0799	Institutional management	41	0.35
06.1401	Marketing management	20	0.17
06.1701	Real estate, general	196	1.68
06.1801	Small business management	8	0.07
08.0101	Apparel/accessories marketing	11	0.09
08.0102	Fashion merchandising	17	0.15
08.0701	Auctioneering	1	0.01
08.0704	Purchasing	1	0.01
08.0705	Retailing	96	0.82
08.0799	General marketing, other	15	0.13
08.0901	Hospitality/recreation marketing	19	0.16
08.1104	Tourism	8	0.07
09.0201	Advertising	16	0.14
	Health Occupations Education	2,791	23.86

See footnote at end of table.

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TABLE 27
(Continued)

PENNSYLVANIA

VOCATIONAL EDUCATION CURRICULUM COMPLETERS
(1983-1984 School Year)

POST-SECONDARY

CIP Code 1/	Curriculum Title	Completers	% 2/
17.0101	Dental assisting	44	0.38
17.0102	Dental hygiene	82	0.70
17.0103	Dental lab technology	14	0.12
17.0201	Cardiopulmonary technology	3	0.03
17.0203	ECG technology	9	0.08
17.0206	EMT-paramedic	62	0.53
17.0207	Medical radiation dosimetry	3	0.03
17.0208	Nuclear medical technology	15	0.13
17.0209	Radiograph medical technology	104	0.89
17.0210	Respiratory therapy technology	75	0.64
17.0211	Surgical technology	54	0.46
17.0212	Ultrasound technology	11	0.09
17.0309	Medical lab technology	126	1.08
17.0399	Medical lab technology, other	29	0.25
17.0402	Community health work	2	0.02
17.0405	Mental health assisting	45	0.38
17.0406	Mental health technology	45	0.38
17.0503	Medical assisting	100	0.85
17.0505	Medical office management	49	0.42
17.0506	Medical records technology	43	0.37
17.0507	Pharmacy assisting	13	0.11
17.0508	Physician assistant/primary care	11	0.09
17.0513	Ward clerk	46	0.39
17.0601	Geriatric aide	8	0.07
17.0602	Nursing assisting	74	0.63
17.0605	Practical nursing	455	3.89
17.0808	Occupational therapy assisting	56	0.48
17.0815	Physical therapy assisting	60	0.51
17.0816	Recreational therapy	12	0.10
17.0818	Respiratory therapy	26	0.22
17.0820	Speech/hearing therapy aide	4	0.03
17.0821	Speech-language pathology/audio	5	0.04
17.9999	Allied health, other	9	0.08
18.1101	Nursing (associate degree)	1,094	9.35
18.1102	Anesthetist	3	0.03
	Technical Education	2,667	22.80
03.0404	Forest prod. processing technology	25	0.21
10.0102	Motion picture technology	4	0.03
10.0103	Photographic technology	15	0.13

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TABLE 27
(Continued)

PENNSYLVANIA

VOCATIONAL EDUCATION CURRICULUM COMPLETERS
(1983-1984 School Year)

POST-SECONDARY

CIP Code 1/	Curriculum Title	Completers	% 2/
10.0104	Radio/TV production technology	56	0.48
11.0101	Computer & information sciences	255	2.18
11.0201	Computer programming	7	0.06
11.0301	Data processing	48	0.41
11.0401	Information sciences & systems	1	0.01
12.0301	Funeral services	18	0.15
15.0101	Architectural design technology	94	0.80
15.0201	Civil technology	31	0.27
15.0202	Drafting/design technology	48	0.41
15.0203	Surveying & mapping technology	31	0.27
15.0299	Civil technologies, other	8	0.07
15.0302	Electrical technology	55	0.47
15.0303	Electronic technology	321	2.74
15.0399	Electic/electronic technology, other	513	4.39
15.0401	Biomedical equipment technology	32	0.27
15.0402	Computer servicing technology	10	0.09
15.0403	Electromechanical technology	15	0.13
15.0404	Instrumentation technology	4	0.03
15.0503	Energy conservation/use technology	4	0.03
15.0505	Solar heating/cooling technology	26	0.22
15.0599	Environmental control technology	1	0.01
15.0601	Chemical manufacturing technology	16	0.14
15.0603	Industrial technology	49	0.42
15.0608	Safety technology	4	0.03
15.0610	Welding technology	65	0.56
15.0803	Automotive technology	45	0.38
15.0805	Mechanical design technology	334	2.86
15.0903	Petroleum technology	36	0.31
15.9999	Engineering technology, other	73	0.62
22.0103	Legal assisting	44	0.38
25.0301	Library assisting	2	0.02
41.0202	Nuclear power plant oper. technology	19	0.16
41.0203	Nuclear pwr. plt. radiation control tech.	2	0.02
41.0299	Nuclear technology, other	41	0.35
41.0301	Chemical technology	11	0.09
43.0105	Criminal justice technology	144	1.23
43.0201	Fire control/safety technology	29	0.25
49.0102	Airplane piloting/navigation	28	0.24
49.0105	Air traffic control	21	0.18
50.0801	Graphic arts technology	82	0.70

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TABLE 27
(Continued)

PENNSYLVANIA

VOCATIONAL EDUCATION CURRICULUM COMPLETERS
(1983-1984 School Year)

POST-SECONDARY

CIP Code 1/	Curriculum Title	Completers	% 2/
	Trade & Industrial Occupations	1,446	12.36
06.2001	Trade & ind. supervision/management	3	0.03
09.0401	Journalism	18	0.15
12.0403	Cosmetology	80	0.68
43.0102	Corrections	28	0.24
43.0104	Criminal justice studies	16	0.14
43.0107	Law enforcement	31	0.27
43.0108	Law enforcement administration	1	0.01
43.9999	Protective services, other	16	0.14
46.0102	Masonry	7	0.06
46.0201	Carpentry	100	0.85
46.0302	Electrician	80	0.68
46.0401	Building maintenance	37	0.32
46.0503	Plumbing	46	0.39
46.9999	Construction trades, other	52	0.44
47.0101	Electronics	3	0.03
47.0104	Computer electronics	29	0.25
47.0105	Industrial electronics	6	0.05
47.0199	Electrical equipment repair, other	9	0.08
47.0201	Heating, air conditioning, refrig.	10	0.09
47.0202	Refrigeration	20	0.17
47.0203	Heating	54	0.46
47.0301	Industrial equipment maintenance	46	0.39
47.0408	Watch repair	2	0.02
47.0602	Aircraft mechanics	25	0.21
47.0603	Automotive body repair	38	0.32
47.0604	Automotive mechanics	40	0.34
47.0605	Diesel engine mechanics	80	0.68
47.0606	Small engine repair	14	0.12
48.0101	Drafting	20	0.17
48.0102	Architectural drafting	50	0.43
48.0105	Mechanical drafting	48	0.41
48.0199	Drafting, other	3	0.03
48.0201	Graphic arts	5	0.04
48.0203	Commercial art	47	0.40
48.0204	Commercial photography	9	0.08
48.0208	Printing press occupations	11	0.09
48.0303	Upholstering	7	0.06
48.0503	Machine shop	147	1.26

See footnote at end of table.

(Continued on next page)

TABLE 27
(Continued)

PENNSYLVANIA

VOCATIONAL EDUCATION CURRICULUM COMPLETERS
(1983-1984 School Year)

POST-SECONDARY

CIP Code 1/	Curriculum Title	Completers	% 2/
48.0506	Sheet metal	6	0.05
48.0507	Tool & die making	60	0.51
48.0508	Welding	92	0.79
48.0602	Jewelry design & repair	5	0.04
48.0701	Woodworking, general	4	0.03
48.0702	Furniture making	9	0.08
48.0703	Millwork & cabinet making	4	0.03
49.0203	Material handling	28	0.24
	Not Elsewhere Classified	98	0.84
13.1204	Pre-elementary education	55	0.47
44.0401	Public administration	3	0.03
44.0701	Social work, general	15	0.13
44.0799	Social work, other	17	0.15
45.0401	Criminology	5	0.04
45.1101	Sociology	3	0.03

1/ Classification of Instructional Programs codes. These are more aggregated than Dictionary of Occupational Titles (DOT) codes. For example, CIP code 07.0701 General Clerical encompasses 23 different DOT numeric codes. For comparison, inspection of curriculum titles (CIP) and occupation titles (DOT) should establish some relationship between codes.

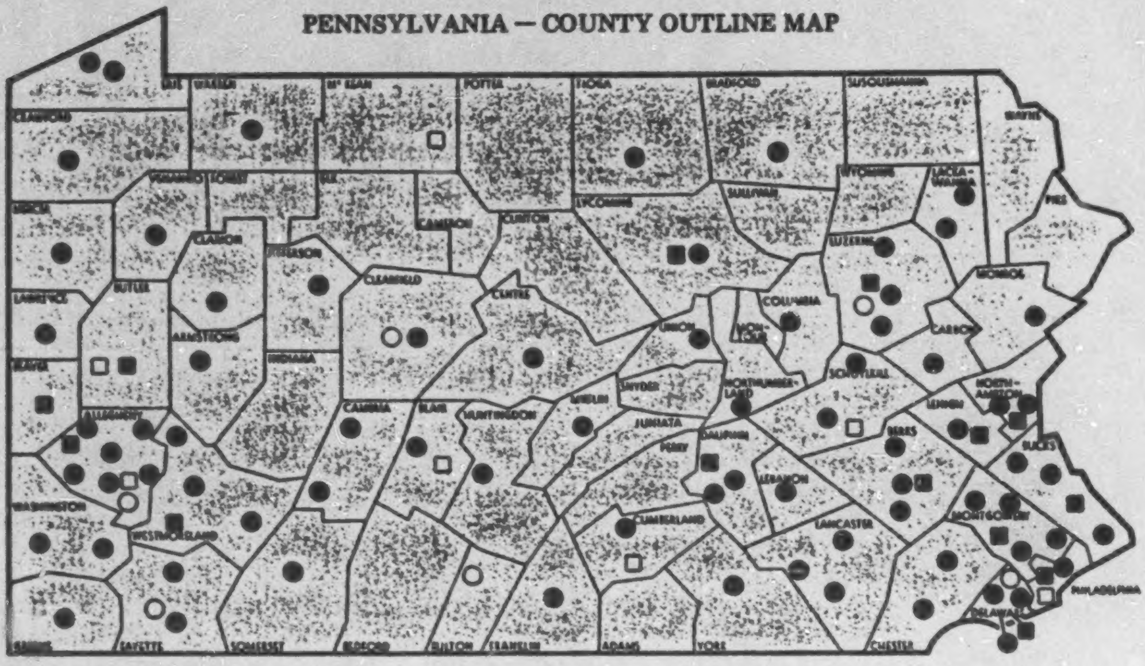
2/ .00 indicates a value of less than 0.005 percent.

SOURCE: Pennsylvania Department of Education

CHART 2

AREA SCHOOLS AND COMMUNITY COLLEGES OFFERING VOCATIONAL AND TECHNICAL PROGRAMS

PENNSYLVANIA — COUNTY OUTLINE MAP


ERIE
WARREN
McKEAN
POTTER
TIOGA
BRADFORD
SUSQUEHANNA
WAYNE
CRAWFORD
VENANGO
FOREST
ELK
CAMERON
CLINTON
LYCOMING
SULLIVAN
WYOMING
LACKAWANNA
PIKE
MERCER
CLARION
JEFFERSON
CLEARFIELD
CENTRE
LUZERNE
MONROE
LAWRENCE
BUTLER
ARMSTRONG
INDIANA
UNION
COLUMBIA
MONTOUR
CARBON
BEAVER
SCHUYLKILL
SNYDER
MIFFLIN
NORTHUMBERLAND
NORTHAMPTON
LEHIGH
ALLEGHENY
CAMBRIA
BLAIR
HUNTINGDON
JUNIATA
PERRY
DAUPHIN
BERKS
BUCKS
WASHINGTON
WESTMORELAND
LEBANON
MONTGOMERY
CUMBERLAND
LANCASTER
PHILADELPHIA
DELAWARE
GREENE
FAYETTE
SOMERSET
BEDFORD
FULTON
FRANKLIN
ADAMS
YORK
CHESTER

● Indicates the approximate location of an area vocational-technical school.
■ Indicates Public Community Colleges offering vocational-technical programs.
☐ Indicates Comprehensive High Schools offering 5 or more trade & industrial programs.
○ Indicates University (Off-Campus Centers) - McKeesport, DuBois, Philadelphia, Luzerne, Mt. Alto.

AREA VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL SCHOOLS

Admiral Peary, Ebensburg
Altoona, Altoona
A. W. Beattie, Pittsburgh
Berks County, Leesport
  Berks - East, Oley
  Berks - West, Leesport
Bethlehem, Bethlehem
Bradford County, Towanda
Bucks County, Fairless Hills
Carbon County, Jim Thorpe
Central Chester County, Coatesville
Central Montgomery County, Norristown
Central Westmoreland County, New Stanton
Centre County, Pleasant Gap
Clarion County, Shippenville
Clearfield County, Clearfield
Columbia-Montour, Bloomsburg
Crawford County, Meadville
Cumberland-Perry, Mechanicsburg
Dauphin County, Harrisburg
Delaware County, Media
  Delaware County - Aston, Aston,
  Delaware County - Folcroft, Folcroft
  Delaware County - Marple, Broomall
Eastern Montgomery, Willow Grove
Eastern Northampton County, Easton
Eastern Westmoreland County, Latrobe
Erie City, Erie
Erie County, Erie
Fayette County, Uniontown
Forbes Road East, Monroeville
Franklin County, Chambersburg
Greater Johnstown, Johnstown
Greene County, Waynesburg
Harrisburg-Steelton-Highspire, Harrisburg
Hazleton, Hazleton
Huntingdon County, Mill Creek
Jefferson County Dubois, Reynoldsville
Juniata-Mifflin County, Lewistown
Lackawanna County, Scranton
  Lackawanna County - North, Mayfield
  Lackawanna County - South, Scranton
Lancaster County, Willow Street
  Lancaster County - Brownstown, Brownstown
  Lancaster County - Mt. Joy, Mt. Joy
  Lancaster County - Willow Street, Willow Street
Lawrence County, New Castle
Lebanon County, Lebanon
Lehigh County, Schnecksville
Lenape, Ford City
McKeesport, McKeesport
Mercer County, Mercer
Middle Bucks County, Jamison
Monroe County, Bartonsville
Mon Valley, Charleroi
Northern Chester County, Phoenixville
Northern Westmoreland County, New Kensington
North Fayette County, Connellsville
North Montco, Lansdale
Northumberland County, Shamokin
Parkway West, Oakdale
Philadelphia, Philadelphia
Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh
Reading-Muhlenberg, Reading
Schuylkill County, Pottsville
  Schuylkill County - North, Frackville
  Schuylkill County - South, Mar Lin
Somerset County, Somerset
Steel Valley, West Mifflin
SUN, New Berlin
Tioga County, Wellsboro
Upper Bucks County, Perkasie
Venango County, Oil City
Warren County, Warren
Western Area, Canonsburg
Western Montgomery, Limerick
West Side, Kingston
Wilkes-Barre, Wilkes-Barre
Williamsport, Williamsport
  Williamsport Area Community College providing
  Area Vocational-Technical School Services
York County, York

COMMUNITY COLLEGES OFFERING VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL PROGRAMS

Bucks County Community College
  Newtown
Butler County Community College
  Butler
Community College of Allegheny County - College Office
  Pittsburgh
    Allegheny Campus
      Pittsburgh
    Boyce Campus
      Monroeville
    College Center-North
      Pittsburgh
    South Campus
      West Mifflin
Community College of Beaver County
  Monaca
Community College of Philadelphia
  Philadelphia
Delaware County Community College
  Media
Harrisburg Area Community College
  Harrisburg
Lehigh County Community College
  Schnecksville
Luzerne County Community College
  Nanticoke
Montgomery County Community College
  Blue Bell
Northampton County Area Community College
  Bethlehem
Reading Area Community College
  Reading
Westmoreland County Community College
  Youngwood
Williamsport Area Community College
  Williamsport

TABLE 28

PENNSYLVANIA
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT 1971-1985

PUBLIC

YEAR	Elementary K - 6	Secondary 7 - 12	Total	% Change From Prior Year
1971-72	1,248,839	1,121,826	2,370,665	0.29
1972-73	1,224,959	1,136,326	2,361,285	-0.40
1973-74	1,183,777	1,137,660	2,321,437	-1.69
1974-75	1,149,633	1,127,818	2,277,451	-1.89
1975-76	1,129,451	1,116,696	2,246,147	-1.37
1976-77	1,093,578	1,100,095	2,193,673	-2.34
1977-78	1,054,040	1,074,833	2,128,873	-2.95
1978-79	1,008,664	1,038,082	2,046,746	-3.86
1979-80	968,325	1,000,476	1,968,801	-3.81
1980-81	940,387	968,905	1,909,292	-3.02
1981-82	903,342	935,673	1,839,015	-3.68
1982-83	872,629	911,340	1,783,969	-2.99
1983-84	846,145	891,807	1,737,952	-2.58
1984-85	833,996	867,884	1,701,880	-2.08

NON-PUBLIC

YEAR	Elementary K - 6	Secondary 7 - 12	Total	% Change From Prior Year
1971-72	360,553	126,274	486,827	-5.86
1972-73	334,165	121,937	456,102	-6.31
1973-74	321,056	122,939	443,995	-2.65
1974-75	310,669	122,723	433,392	-2.39
1975-76	306,037	121,932	427,969	-1.25
1976-77	302,387	121,667	424,054	-0.91
1977-78	296,973	119,730	416,703	-1.73
1978-79	289,630	116,855	406,485	-2.45
1979-80	285,514	114,441	399,955	-1.61
1980-81	280,319	112,083	392,402	-1.89
1981-82	281,357	112,742	394,099	0.43
1982-83	288,665	112,963	401,628	1.91
1983-84	285,372	110,861	396,233	-1.34
1984-85	278,236	107,784	386,020	-2.58

SOURCE: Pennsylvania Department of Education

TABLE 29

ENROLLMENT IN ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY PUBLIC AND NONPUBLIC SCHOOLS
BY COUNTY, 1984-85

COUNTY	ALL SCHOOLS			ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS			SECONDARY SCHOOLS		
	ENROLLMENT	PUBLIC	NONPUBLIC	TOTAL	PUBLIC	NONPUBLIC	TOTAL	PUBLIC	NONPUBLIC
STATE TOTALS	2 087 900	1 701 880	386 020	1 112 232	833 996	278 236	975 668	867 884	107 784
ADAMS	13 520	11 705	1 815	6 969	5 894	1 075	6 551	5 811	740
ALLEGHENY	220 201	174 457	45 744	115 443	80 088	35 355	104 758	94 369	10 389
ARMSTRONG	14 788	14 053	735	7 719	7 020	699	7 069	7 033	36
BEAVER	34 412	31 344	3 068	17 941	15 538	2 403	16 471	15 806	665
BEDFORD	9 418	9 157	261	4 763	4 542	221	4 655	4 615	40
BERKS	56 306	49 934	6 372	29 093	24 789	4 304	27 213	25 145	2 068
BLAIR	24 977	21 657	3 320	13 050	10 481	2 569	11 927	11 176	751
BRADFORD	13 433	12 741	692	7 050	6 514	536	6 383	6 227	156
BUCKS	98 605	75 671	22 934	52 647	36 433	16 214	45 958	39 238	6 720
BUTLER	26 112	24 412	1 700	13 497	11 904	1 593	12 615	12 508	107
CAMBRIA	31 184	25 514	5 670	16 703	12 230	4 473	14 481	13 284	1 197
CAMERON	1 201	1 201	-	579	579	-	622	622	-
CARBON	9 362	8 318	1 044	5 087	4 047	1 040	4 275	4 271	4
CENTRE	13 992	13 052	940	7 074	6 256	818	6 918	6 796	122
CHESTER	61 740	50 819	10 921	32 247	24 997	7 250	29 493	25 822	3 671
CLARION	9 407	8 888	519	4 950	4 471	479	4 457	4 417	40
CLEARFIELD	19 042	17 985	1 057	9 929	9 230	699	9 113	8 755	358
CLINTON	6 431	6 026	405	3 490	3 099	391	2 941	2 927	14
COLUMBIA	12 011	11 294	717	5 982	5 312	670	6 029	5 982	47
CRAWFORD	14 252	13 289	963	7 482	6 595	887	6 770	6 694	76
CUMBERLAND	36 787	33 566	3 221	18 719	16 466	2 253	18 068	17 100	968
DAUPHIN	40 708	34 738	5 970	22 734	17 948	4 786	17 974	16 790	1 184
DELAWARE	92 473	60 701	31 772	49 837	29 265	20 572	42 636	31 436	11 200
ELK	7 385	5 556	1 829	3 894	2 432	1 462	3 491	3 124	367
ERIE	55 384	43 012	12 372	30 969	21 621	9 348	24 415	21 391	3 024
FAYETTE	28 304	25 438	2 866	14 927	12 624	2 303	13 377	12 814	563
FOREST	1 005	919	86	484	460	24	521	459	62
FRANKLIN	21 261	18 839	2 422	10 640	9 316	1 324	10 621	9 523	1 098
FULTON	2 715	2 646	69	1 479	1 428	51	1 236	1 218	18
GREENE	8 180	8 046	134	4 265	4 169	96	3 915	3 877	38
HUNTINGDON	7 648	7 413	235	3 788	3 736	52	3 860	3 677	183
INDIANA	15 947	14 945	1 002	8 203	7 542	661	7 744	7 403	341
JEFFERSON	8 338	8 080	258	4 320	4 062	258	4 018	4 018	-
JUNIATA	3 720	3 523	197	1 931	1 758	173	1 789	1 765	24
LACKAWANNA	36 713	29 219	7 494	19 557	14 280	5 277	17 156	14 939	2 217
LANCASTER	68 650	55 463	13 187	39 228	28 883	10 345	29 422	26 580	2 842
LAWRENCE	18 098	16 929	1 169	9 368	8 411	957	8 730	8 518	212
LEBANON	19 393	17 533	1 860	10 124	8 842	1 282	9 269	8 691	578
LEHIGH	43 290	38 285	5 005	22 685	18 893	3 792	20 605	19 392	1 213
LUZERNE	54 001	43 858	10 143	27 844	20 761	7 083	26 157	23 097	3 060
LYCOMING	21 698	20 298	1 400	11 140	10 192	948	10 558	10 106	452
MCKEAN	10 261	9 576	685	5 138	4 720	418	5 123	4 856	267
MERCER	22 508	20 454	2 054	11 628	10 105	1 523	10 880	10 349	531
MIFFLIN	7 901	6 914	987	4 224	3 330	894	3 677	3 584	93
MONROE	13 582	12 476	1 106	6 918	6 288	630	6 664	6 188	476
MONTGOMERY	115 297	77 227	38 070	61 079	36 145	24 934	54 218	41 082	13 136
MONTOUR	2 884	2 531	353	1 567	1 269	298	1 317	1 262	55
NORTHAMPTON	42 488	35 653	6 835	22 220	17 341	4 879	20 268	18 312	1 956
NORTHUMBERLAND	17 977	15 443	2 534	9 568	7 716	1 852	8 409	7 727	682
PERRY	7 739	7 434	305	3 971	3 857	114	3 768	3 577	191
PHILADELPHIA	293 903	197 945	95 958	168 505	99 925	68 580	125 398	98 020	27 378
PIKE	1 865	1 851	14	931	917	14	934	934	-
POTTER	3 846	3 735	111	1 870	1 800	70	1 976	1 935	41
SCHUYLKILL	26 071	21 657	4 414	13 686	10 473	3 213	12 385	11 184	1 201
SNYDER	5 149	5 653	496	3 362	2 937	425	2 787	2 716	71
SOMERSET	15 313	14 424	889	8 238	7 565	673	7 075	6 859	216
SULLIVAN	1 404	1 070	334	545	529	16	859	541	318
SUSQUEHANNA	8 512	8 423	89	4 409	4 343	66	4 103	4 080	23
TIOGA	8 004	7 650	354	4 075	3 820	255	3 929	3 830	99
UNION	4 942	4 473	469	2 506	2 082	424	2 436	2 391	45
VENANGO	13 551	12 459	1 092	7 236	6 563	673	6 315	5 896	419
WARREN	8 171	7 753	418	4 216	3 848	368	3 955	3 905	50
WASHINGTON	36 819	34 120	2 699	18 662	16 716	1 946	18 157	17 404	753
WAYNE	7 555	6 927	628	4 035	3 526	509	3 520	3 401	119
WESTMORELAND	69 456	61 187	8 269	35 591	28 591	7 000	33 865	32 596	1 269
WYOMING	5 441	5 247	194	2 783	2 710	73	2 658	2 537	121
YORK	54 169	49 074	5 095	27 438	23 772	3 666	26 731	25 302	1 429

Elementary enrollment includes kindergarten through 8th grade elementary and elementary ungraded enrollments.
Secondary enrollment includes 7th grade secondary through 12th grade, secondary ungraded and postgraduate enrollments.
Nonpublic enrollments include resident and nonresident students.
All enrollment data is unduplicated.

SOURCE: PENNSYLVANIA DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

TABLE 30
STAFFING STRUCTURE - OCCUPATIONAL PATTERNS IN PENNSYLVANIA
(Horizontal Percent Distribution)

SELECTED INDUSTRY LINES	SIC	OCCUPATIONS						
		Managers, Officers	Profes-sional	Technical	Sales	Clerical	Production and Maint.	Service
MANUFACTURING								
Durable Goods (Selected)	-	5.0	5.7	3.4	1.3	10.9	71.9	1.8
Furniture & fixtures	25	4.9	1.9	0.8	2.8	9.5	78.6	1.6
Primary metals	33	3.6	3.8	2.0	0.7	9.4	78.4	2.2
Fabricated metals	34	5.3	4.3	2.7	1.6	9.6	75.0	1.6
Machinery, exc. electrical	35	6.8	8.8	5.7	1.6	14.8	60.9	1.5
Electrical machinery	36	4.5	6.5	4.5	0.9	11.0	70.9	1.7
Transportation equipment	37	4.1	9.1	3.7	0.6	9.1	71.4	1.9
Instruments & related	38	7.3	8.1	6.2	3.7	15.0	58.2	1.5
Nondurable Goods (Selected)	-	5.1	4.3	1.5	2.6	11.0	73.2	2.3
Food products	20	5.8	1.2	0.7	5.0	10.1	72.8	4.6
Paper products	26	5.4	4.2	1.3	2.4	9.6	75.3	1.8
Printing & publishing	27	6.7	8.7	0.6	5.2	19.6	57.3	2.0
Rubber & misc. plastics	30	5.3	3.4	1.7	1.8	8.4	77.6	1.7
NONMANUFACTURING (Selected)								
Contract construction	15-17	8.6	3.8	1.0	1.2	7.3	77.4	0.8
Transportation, communications, public utilities 2/	41-49	6.4	9.5	1/	2.0	21.9	58.5	1.8
Trucking & warehousing	42	5.4	0.7	-	1.3	12.6	79.2	0.9
Wholesale & retail trade	50-59	8.4	3.6	1/	22.4	20.3	21.9	23.3
Finance (banking)	60	18.9	5.0	1.1	0.4	70.3	0.7	3.6
Services								
Business services	73	8.3	10.0	4.4	3.8	29.1	12.0	32.3
Hospitals	806	4.0	50.1	1/	-	16.1	4.4	25.4
Federal Government	919	9.9	20.1	1/	0.1	45.8	19.1	5.0
State Government	929	8.5	27.0	1/	4.4	27.7	19.0	13.4
Local Government 3/	939	10.3	12.9	1/	-	15.5	26.4	34.9
Education 4/	82	4.6	60.0	1/	0.2	14.1	4.8	16.2

1/ Combined with Professional occupations 2/ Excludes Railroads and Postal Service.
3/ Excludes Hospitals and Educational Institutions. 4/ Includes Private and Public Schools.

TABLE 31

PENNSYLVANIA

REGISTERED APPLICANTS AND NONAGRICULTURAL JOB OPENINGS
BY PRIMARY OCCUPATIONAL CATEGORIES AND FOR SELECTED OCCUPATIONS

D O T CODE	OCCUPATION OR OCCUPATIONAL GROUPING	REGISTERED APPLICANTS			NONAGRICULTURAL JOB OPENINGS	
		FISCAL YEAR TO DATE *	ACTIVE		FISCAL YEAR TO DATE *	
		TOTAL REGISTERED	TOTAL	FEMALE	TOTAL RECEIVED	TOTAL FILLED
XXX	TOTAL - ALL OCCUPATIONS (INCL. ENTRY)	753,014	329,690	152,008	215,411	164,456
0 & 1	PROFESSIONAL, TECHNICAL, MANAGERIAL OCC.	71,609	27,130	11,522	21,648	16,999
2	CLERICAL AND SALES OCCUPATIONS	157,817	64,193	49,517	54,114	39,255
3	SERVICE OCCUPATIONS	148,209	67,010	45,049	63,646	51,391
4	AGRICULTURE, FISHING, FORESTRY OCCUP.	6,265	2,626	374	3,433	2,689
5	PROCESSING OCCUPATIONS	25,591	11,823	2,606	5,045	4,102
6	MACHINE TRADES OCCUPATIONS	56,006	25,099	3,991	8,914	5,643
7	BENCHWORK OCCUPATIONS	48,484	21,543	15,114	11,015	8,202
8	STRUCTURAL WORK OCCUPATIONS	99,528	43,260	1,840	19,008	12,730
9	MISCELLANEOUS OCCUPATIONS	136,330	65,365	21,347	27,040	21,572
INA	INVALID CODES	3,175	1,641	648	1,548	1,873

* July 1, 1984 through June 30, 1985.

See footnote at end of table

TABLE 31

PENNSYLVANIA

REGISTERED APPLICANTS AND NONAGRICULTURAL JOB OPENINGS BY PRIMARY OCCUPATIONAL CATEGORIES AND FOR SELECTED OCCUPATIONS

(continued)

D O T CODE	OCCUPATION OR OCCUPATIONAL GROUPING	REGISTERED APPLICANTS			NONAGRICULTURAL JOB OPENINGS	
		FISCAL YEAR TO DATE *	ACTIVE		FISCAL YEAR TO DATE *	
		TOTAL REGISTERED	TOTAL	FEMALE	TOTAL RECEIVED	TOTAL FILLED
003.161-014	Electrical Test Engineer	1,099	437	21	473	71
020.162-014	Programmer, Business	571	199	54	73	14
045.107-010	Counselor	856	290	153	204	124
075.374-010	Nurse, General Duty	932	245	225	202	116
079.367-010	Medical Assistant	816	359	314	31	10
079.371-010	Dental Assistant	703	318	296	65	32
079.374-014	Nurse, Licensed Practical	2,282	840	793	1,154	990
091.227-010	Teacher, Secondary School	1,173	345	196	6,456	6,400
092.227-010	Teacher, Elementary School	1,173	375	309	362	341
161.167-010	Accountant	1,728	594	73	182	54
162.157-038	Purchasing Agent	731	312	59	55	20
163.167-018	Sales Manager	1,155	479	75	55	11
169.167-010	Administrative Assistant	1,872	699	445	91	42
169.167-034	Office Manager	1,564	633	394	77	35
185.167-046	Retail Store Manager	3,421	1,420	617	223	118
187.167-106	Food Service Manager	1,820	696	275	121	57
201.362-010	Legal Secretary	1,171	412	405	247	117
201.362-014	Medical Secretary	720	253	248	76	32
201.362-030	Clerical Secretary	7,596	2,591	2,543	1,436	574
203.362-010	Clerk-Typist	7,425	3,008	2,879	2,108	1,286
203.582-030	Keypunch Operator	1,206	536	496	342	253
206.362-010	File Clerk	758	427	379	605	520

* July 1, 1984 through June 30, 1985.

See footnote at end of table

TABLE 31

PENNSYLVANIA

REGISTERED APPLICANTS AND NONAGRICULTURAL JOB OPENINGS BY PRIMARY OCCUPATIONAL CATEGORIES AND FOR SELECTED OCCUPATIONS

(continued)

DOT CODE	OCCUPATION OR OCCUPATIONAL GROUPING	REGISTERED APPLICANTS			NONAGRICULTURAL JOB OPENINGS	
		FISCAL YEAR TO DATE *	ACTIVE		FISCAL YEAR TO DATE *	
		TOTAL REGISTERED	TOTAL	FEMALE	TOTAL RECEIVED	TOTAL FILLED
209.562-010	Clerk-General	14,403	6,110	5,462	6,046	5,123
209.587-026	Mail Clerk	701	325	164	287	205
210.382-014	Bookkeeper	3,015	1,140	1,009	681	311
210.382-018	Bookkeeper II	836	331	306	157	59
211.362-010	Cashier I	2,875	1,129	1,051	741	556
211.362-018	Teller	929	340	304	834	619
211.462-010	Cashier II	4,488	1,890	1,752	1,178	886
213.362-010	Computer Operator	2,078	809	443	216	108
215.482-010	Payroll Clerk	585	226	191	130	71
216.482-010	Accounting Clerk	2,328	913	745	526	237
219.362-010	Administrative Clerk	7,333	2,640	2,393	1,371	860
222.387-058	Clerical Stock Clerk	2,415	961	212	1,112	922
235.662-022	Telephone Operator	602	278	262	141	71
237.367-038	Receptionist	3,772	1,430	1,403	835	433
249.367-074	Teacher Aide	1,053	551	522	1,292	1,265
250.257-010	Sales Agent	566	237	51	246	66
261.357-066	Women's Apparel Salesperson	718	339	330	307	124
279.357-050	General Hardware Salesperson	361	146	48	189	88
279.357-054	General Merchandise Salesperson	5,054	1,671	1,176	4,175	3,784
290.477-014	Sales Clerk	6,638	2,417	2,075	2,859	2,130
290.477-018	Sales Clerk, Food	2,084	753	484	3,531	2,514
292.353-010	Sales Route Driver	1,309	535	36	409	236
299.137-010	Manager, Department (Retail Trade)	802	292	143	127	76

* July 1, 1984 through June 30, 1985.

See footnote at end of table

TABLE 31

PENNSYLVANIA

REGISTERED APPLICANTS AND NONAGRICULTURAL JOB OPENINGS BY PRIMARY OCCUPATIONAL CATEGORIES AND FOR SELECTED OCCUPATIONS

(continued)

D O T CODE	OCCUPATION OR OCCUPATIONAL GROUPING	REGISTERED APPLICANTS			NONAGRICULTURAL JOB OPENINGS	
		FISCAL YEAR TO DATE *	ACTIVE		FISCAL YEAR TO DATE *	
		TOTAL REGISTERED	TOTAL	FEMALE	TOTAL RECEIVED	TOTAL FILLED
299.357-014	Telephone Solicitor	592	252	224	705	387
301.474-010	General House Worker	1,174	595	588	160	53
309.677-010	Companion	663	260	247	236	133
311.477-014	Counter Attendant	3,166	1,231	1,052	4,257	3,368
311.477-030	Informal Waiter/Waitress	10,508	4,441	4,219	9,138	7,930
311.677-010	Cafeteria Attendant	582	283	264	118	56
312.474-010	Bartender	3,521	1,571	367	587	267
313.361-014	Cook	5,657	2,039	1,069	2,527	1,650
313.361-022	Short Order Cook	3,859	1,520	768	1,194	632
315.361-010	Institutional Cook	1,901	763	360	372	224
316.684-018	Meat Cutter	1,108	392	23	253	148
317.687-010	Cook Helper	534	214	117	99	48
318.687-010	Kitchen Helper	7,531	3,040	1,477	2,745	1,828
323.687-010	Hospital Cleaner	774	403	318	120	84
323.687-014	Housekeeping Cleaner	3,097	1,454	1,352	842	620
332.271-010	Cosmetologist	1,435	676	636	93	41
355.674-014	Nurse Aide	11,195	5,558	5,192	2,493	1,904
355.674-018	Orderly	480	177	24	26	20
355.677-010	Hospital Food Service Worker	1,281	690	623	304	220
359.677-010	Children's Institution Attendant	510	261	215	585	157
359.677-018	Nursery School Attendant	879	443	413	529	498
361.687-018	Laundry Laborer	467	222	166	108	80

See footnote at end of table

* July 1, 1984 through June 30, 1985.

TABLE 31

PENNSYLVANIA

REGISTERED APPLICANTS AND NONAGRICULTURAL JOB OPENINGS BY PRIMARY OCCUPATIONAL CATEGORIES AND FOR SELECTED OCCUPATIONS

(continued)

DOT CODE	OCCUPATION OR OCCUPATIONAL GROUPING	REGISTERED APPLICANTS			NONAGRICULTURAL JOB OPENINGS	
		FISCAL YEAR TO DATE *	ACTIVE		FISCAL YEAR TO DATE *	
		TOTAL REGISTERED	TOTAL	FEMALE	TOTAL RECEIVED	TOTAL FILLED
363.682-018	Machine Presser	1,015	468	270	203	143
363.684-018	Hand Presser	970	417	360	267	209
372.667-034	Security Guard	4,880	2,073	214	2,017	1,570
372.667-038	Merchant Patroller	1,019	417	58	401	315
381.687-014	Commercial Cleaner	13,415	6,151	2,655	18,452	17,207
408.161-010	Landscape Gardener	418	189	6	48	22
410.684-010	Dairy Farmworker	346	121	3	8	6
509.686-010	General Laborer	6,225	3,227	245	297	256
519.687-022	General Foundry Worker	1,353	612	15	178	158
526.381-010	Baker	442	178	43	121	74
526.686-010	Batter Scaler	442	182	56	230	190
529.686-014	Cannery Worker	483	195	159	232	165
556.685-038	Injection Molding Machine Tender	303	156	112	162	123
579.687-030	Glass Product Selector	645	244	163	169	184
600.280-022	Machinist	2,968	1,284	22	486	271
600.380-018	Machine Set-Up Operator	950	426	28	105	65
601.280-046	Tool and Die Maker	310	115	1	101	57
604.685-026	Lathe Operator	574	265	23	32	22
609.684-014	General Machine Shop Laborer	554	224	21	140	117
609.685-018	Production-Machine Tender	2,430	1,148	368	463	371
615.482-022	Punch-Press Operator	703	308	64	55	36

* July 1, 1984 through June 30, 1985.

See footnote at end of table

TABLE 31

PENNSYLVANIA

REGISTERED APPLICANTS AND NONAGRICULTURAL JOB OPENINGS BY PRIMARY OCCUPATIONAL CATEGORIES AND FOR SELECTED OCCUPATIONS

(continued)

D O T CODE	OCCUPATION OR OCCUPATIONAL GROUPING	REGISTERED APPLICANTS			NONAGRICULTURAL JOB OPENINGS	
		FISCAL YEAR TO DATE *	ACTIVE		FISCAL YEAR TO DATE *	
		TOTAL REGISTERED	TOTAL	FEMALE	TOTAL RECEIVED	TOTAL FILLED
619.381-010	Inspector	519	295	31	7	3
620.261-010	Automobile Mechanic	5,418	2,351	30	1,212	497
620.261-022	Construction-Equipment Mechanic	831	404	4	69	22
625.281-010	Diesel Mechanic	1,121	478	2	216	89
637.261-014	Environmental-Cntrl-Syst Installer/Serv.	458	203	6	119	56
638.281-014	Maintenance Mechanic	2,330	1,045	17	432	243
638.281-018	Millwright	1,206	608	5	84	54
638.684-018	Maintenance-Mechanic Helper	198	85	4	117	155
660.280-010	Woodworking Cabinetmaker	317	133	3	96	56
685.665-014	Knitting-Machine Operator	482	206	74	83	69
690.682-082	Standard Machine Stitcher	412	170	151	94	85
724.684-026	Coil Winder	310	142	79	45	36
726.684-018	Electronics Assembler	1,561	750	595	745	566
729.687-010	Assembler, Electrical Accesories	397	191	149	30	17
739.687-030	Small Product Assembler	634	269	211	152	105
741.684-026	Spray Painter	752	358	25	137	77
781.687-010	Assembler	474	228	199	87	62
782.684-058	Sewer, Hand	558	259	239	73	51
787.682-046	Sewing-Machine Operator	4,591	1,993	1,941	1,546	1,151
789.687-070	Garment Inspector	596	315	307	88	71
804.281-010	Sheet-Metal Worker	902	396	12	244	139
806.381-058	Trailer Assembler	227	128	13	24	17

* July 1, 1984 through June 30, 1985.

See footnote at end of table

TABLE 31

PENNSYLVANIA

REGISTERED APPLICANTS AND NONAGRICULTURAL JOB OPENINGS
BY PRIMARY OCCUPATIONAL CATEGORIES AND FOR SELECTED OCCUPATIONS

(continued)

D O T	OCCUPATION	REGISTERED APPLICANTS			NONAGRICULTURAL JOB OPENINGS	
	OR	FISCAL YEAR TO DATE *	ACTIVE		FISCAL YEAR TO DATE *	
CODE	OCCUPATIONAL GROUPING	TOTAL REGISTERED	TOTAL	FEMALE	TOTAL RECEIVED	TOTAL FILLED
806.684-010	Automobile Assembler	658	325	45	248	96
807.381-010	Automobile-Body Repairer	2,136	889	13	353	170
819.384-010	Combination Welder	2,989	1,289	29	279	222
824.261-010	Electrician	2,770	1,097	26	469	403
828.281-010	Electronics Mechanic	1,216	539	25	143	75
829.281-014	Electrical Repairer	745	335	6	127	71
840.381-010	Construction Painter	2,623	1,114	25	446	281
844.364-010	Cement Mason	817	351	6	118	55
850.683-010	Bulldozer Operator	661	345	1	34	19
859.683-010	Operating Engineer	3,681	1,712	21	195	100
860.381-022	Carpenter	6,121	2,397	33	1,358	820
861.381-018	Bricklayer	1,274	546	4	179	82
862.381-018	Pipe Fitter	1,435	559	6	61	39
862.381-030	Plumber	970	379	5	145	71
866.381-010	Roofer	1,770	782	8	257	140
869.664-014	Construction Worker I	11,802	4,973	91	1,826	1,230
869.684-010	Assembler I	295	136	14	517	485
869.687-026	Construction Worker II	9,626	4,128	108	4,046	2,832
899.281-014	Factory or Mill Maintenance Repairer	741	392	5	88	61
899.381-010	Building Maintenance Repairer	4,692	2,039	41	3,205	2,146
904.383-010	Tractor-Trailer-Truck Driver	7,151	3,190	40	1,237	717
905.663-014	Heavy Truck Driver	7,681	3,588	44	624	388

* July 1, 1984 through June 30, 1985.

See footnote at end of table

TABLE 31

PENNSYLVANIA

REGISTERED APPLICANTS AND NONAGRICULTURAL JOB OPENINGS BY PRIMARY OCCUPATIONAL CATEGORIES AND FOR SELECTED OCCUPATIONS

(continued)

D O T CODE	OCCUPATION OR OCCUPATIONAL GROUPING	REGISTERED APPLICANTS			NONAGRICULTURAL JOB OPENINGS	
		FISCAL YEAR TO DATE *	ACTIVE		FISCAL YEAR TO DATE *	
		TOTAL REGISTERED	TOTAL	FEMALE	TOTAL RECEIVED	TOTAL FILLED
906.683-022	Light Truck Driver	2,892	1,271	45	549	334
913.463-010	Bus Driver	1,472	628	245	206	98
915.467-010	Automobile Service Station Attendant	2,043	811	63	526	306
919.687-014	Transportation Vehicle Cleaner	559	239	60	233	152
920.587-018	Hand Packager	9,064	4,559	3,733	2,692	2,380
920.685-078	Machine Packager	1,253	583	397	262	235
920.687-014	Grocery Bagger	194	80	28	704	665
921.663-010	Bridge- or Gantry-Crane Operator	1,967	1,126	35	11	9
929.687-030	Material Handler	23,645	9,587	1,441	10,414	8,881

SOURCE: Pennsylvania Office of Employment Security, Employment Security Automated Reporting System (ESARS) Table 96, June 30, 1985.

NOTES: Active data are for June 30, 1985.

All other data are the totals for the Fiscal Year to Date.

The number of Job Openings filled may exceed the number of openings received because of openings on hand at the beginning of the Fiscal period in addition to openings received during the current Fiscal period.

* Fiscal Year to Date - July 1, 1984 through June 30, 1985.

V. CHARACTERISTICS AND TRENDS IN UNEMPLOYMENT

A. Characteristics of the Insurance Unemployed

During 1984, 6.5 out of ten unemployed were male. Thirty-two percent were between 25-34 years and another 20.5 percent were in the 35-44 age group. The 24 and under age group contained 15.1 percent of the total unemployed. Seventeen percent of the unemployed were in the 45-54 age group and 13.9 percent were 55-64 years old. One percent of the unemployed were 65 years of age or older.

When examining the industries in which the unemployed had previously worked, the breakdown was 40 percent in manufacturing and 60 percent in nonmanufacturing. For manufacturing the durable goods sector contributed 22.3 percent of the unemployed and the nondurable goods contributed 18.1 percent. In the nonmanufacturing industries the service and miscellaneous industries was indicated 17.2 percent of the time as the place previously worked.

Among occupations, structural workers had the highest share of unemployment for 1984 with an average of 21.3 percent of the total. The 27.4 percent recorded in the first quarter was the highest percentage recorded during the year for structural occupations. Table 32 shows further detail on characteristics of the insured unemployed in Pennsylvania.

B. Trends in Unemployment

The 499,000 annual average unemployment during 1984 was 152,000 below the 650,000 recorded in 1983. Unemployment rates for both years, 9.1 and 11.8 percent, respectively, exceeded the national rates of 7.5 percent and 9.6 percent. Table 33 ranks the labor market areas according to their unemployment rates (not seasonally adjusted). In 1984, Bedford recorded the highest annual rate of 17.3 percent which was much lower than the highest rate recorded in 1983 for Emporium of 24.7 percent. Following Bedford in the top five with their respective rates were Emporium and Waynesburg, 15.2 percent; and Johnstown and Lock Haven-Renovo, 14.3 percent.

Thirty-one labor market areas reported higher unemployment rates then the state rate. Lancaster and Harrisburg-Lebanon-Carlisle labor market areas again recorded the lowest unemployment rates with 4.8 percent and 5.8 percent, respectively.

Pottsville, Dushore-Laporte, Meadville, and Warren exhibited the greatest change from 1983. Pottsville jumped from 25th to 14th with the rate going from 14.1 percent in 1983 to 12.0 percent in 1984. Dushore-Laporte, Meadville and Warren all moved 10 positions from 1983 with Dushore-Laport going from a ranking of 29th in 1983 to 19th in 1984. Meadville and Warren both improved their ranking by droping from 16th to 26th and 19th to 29th, respectively. A drop in ranking indicates a move in a favorable direction.

Using the second quarter 1985 unemployment rates for each county, it is possible to categorize counties and identify each as an area with either a labor shortage or surplus. For purposes of classifiction, counties having unemployment rates of less than 6 percent are earmarked as having a labor shortage while those with rates of 6 percent and above have a labor surplus. Table 34 reveals that 7 counties in the state experienced a moderate labor shortage. These counties were Chester, Cumberland, Dauphin, Delaware, Lancaster, Montgomery, and Perry, all with unemployment rates of less than 6 percent. Seventeen counties had a moderate labor surplus with unemployment rates of 6.0 to 8.9 percent, and 28 counties had a serious labor surplus with rates of 9.0 to 11.9 percent. The remaining 15 counties were classified as having an excessive labor surplus (rates higher than 12.0 percent). Cameron with 14.9 percent; Greene and Mifflin with 14.7 percent and Somerset, 14.4 percent, were counties with the highest unemployment rates. Pennsylvania's unemployment rate of 9.1 percent fell into the serious labor surplus group.

The U.S. Department of Labor, using an established set of criteria, each year classifies areas as labor surplus areas for purposes of Defense Manpower Policy Number 4B (DMP-48) and Executive Orders 12073 and 10582 (implementing the Buy American Act). Employers in such designated areas are eligible for preference in bidding on federal procurement contracts under these Acts or Orders. Table 35 lists the counties, cities and townships eligible for the procurement preference.

TABLE 32

PENNSYLVANIA
CHARACTERISTICS OF THE INSURED UNEMPLOYED

(Vertical Percent Distribution)

CHARACTERISTIC	1st Qtr 1984	2nd Qtr 1984	3rd Qtr 1984	4th Qtr 1984	Annual Average 1984
BOTH SEXES	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Male	70.51	62.71	57.39	65.43	64.55
Female	29.49	37.29	42.61	34.57	35.45
ALL AGES	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
24 and under	17.64	17.01	12.49	12.22	15.11
25-34	33.54	30.94	30.20	33.12	32.07
35-44	18.49	20.30	22.18	21.65	20.47
45-54	16.82	17.35	18.95	16.97	17.45
55-64	13.07	13.85	15.44	13.46	13.87
65 and over	0.46	0.55	0.74	2.57	1.03
ALL INDUSTRIES	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Manufacturing	33.75	39.85	44.33	45.87	40.35
Durable Goods	20.87	20.26	23.32	25.21	22.25
Nondurable Goods	12.89	19.58	21.01	20.67	18.10
Nonmanufacturing	66.25	60.15	55.67	54.13	59.65
Mining	2.63	3.08	2.15	5.73	3.35
Construction	22.96	16.69	11.68	12.69	16.59
Trans. & Publ. Util.	3.72	4.65	6.51	4.01	4.63
Wholesale & Ret. Trade	16.72	16.90	16.22	13.03	15.81
Fin.,Ins.,& Real Est.	2.28	1.99	1.71	2.37	2.10
Service & Misc. 1/	17.95	16.84	17.39	16.29	17.18
ALL OCCUPATIONS	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Prof.,Tech.,& Mgr.	9.61	9.59	10.73	9.02	9.72
Clerical	12.96	13.58	12.08	11.05	12.48
Sales	3.57	4.27	4.28	3.79	3.95
Service	8.05	8.72	9.63	8.11	8.57
Farm.,Fish.,& For.	2.19	1.15	1.03	1.68	1.56
Processing	5.30	5.50	4.56	6.55	5.47
Machine Trades	9.11	8.96	9.14	11.50	9.63
Bench Work	8.20	11.71	14.69	13.56	11.72
Structural Work	27.43	21.30	16.72	17.48	21.29
Miscellaneous	13.60	15.21	17.14	17.27	15.61

SOURCE: "Pennsylvania Insured Unemployed," Pennsylvania Office of Employment Security.

1/ Includes Service, Government, and Miscellaneous Manufacturing.

TABLE 33

RANK 1/ AND RECENT UNEMPLOYMENT TRENDS

IN PENNSYLVANIA LABOR MARKET AREAS

CALENDAR YEARS: 1983 and 1984

(U.S. and Pennsylvania included for comparative purposes)

Labor Market Area	1984 Annual Averages Rank	Rate (%)	Number Unemployed (000's)	Labor Market Area	1983 Annual Averages Rank	Rate (%)	Number Unemployed (000's)
Bedford	1	17.3	3.5	Emporium	1	24.7	0.5
Emporium	2	15.2	0.3	Beaver County	2	21.0	18.1
Waynesburg	2	15.2	2.1	Johnstown	3	20.3	21.2
Johnstown	4	14.3	14.4	Oil City-Franklin-Titusville	4	19.9	6.9
Lock Haven-Renovo	4	14.3	2.0	Lock Haven-Renovo	5	19.8	2.9
Huntingdon	6	14.1	2.4	New Castle	6	19.0	8.3
Kittanning-Ford City	7	13.8	4.2	Bedford	7	18.8	3.9
Beaver County	8	13.7	10.8	Waynesburg	8	18.6	2.6
Oil City-Franklin-Titusville	9	13.5	4.5	Kittanning-Ford City	9	18.0	5.6
Clarion	10	13.3	2.4	Sharon	9	18.0	9.5
New Castle	11	13.0	5.5	Clearfield-DuBois	11	17.3	7.1
Clearfield-DuBois	12	12.7	5.0	Huntingdon	11	17.3	3.0
Sharon	13	12.5	6.2	Altoona	13	16.1	9.2
Pottsville	14	12.0	8.0	Chambersburg-Waynesboro	13	16.1	9.6
Indiana	15	11.9	4.8	Clarion	13	16.1	2.9
Pittsburgh	16	11.4	110.2	Meadville	16	16.0	5.0
Altoona	17	11.3	6.3	Butler	17	15.8	9.8
Williamsport	18	11.0	5.7	Lewistown	18	15.4	4.2
Butler	19	10.9	6.7	Warren	19	14.9	3.1
Dushore-Laporte	19	10.9	0.3	Indiana	20	14.8	6.1
Lewistown	19	10.9	2.9	Erie	21	14.6	18.2
Punxsutawney	19	10.9	2.3	Punxsutawney	22	14.5	3.2
Scranton—Wilkes-Barre	23	10.7	36.3	Williamsport	23	14.4	7.5
Chambersburg-Waynesboro	24	10.3	5.9	Pittsburgh	24	14.2	141.8
Coudersport	24	10.3	0.8	Pottsville	25	14.1	9.6
Meadville	26	10.2	3.2	Bradford	26	13.7	3.1
Bradford	27	10.1	2.2	Coudersport	27	12.9	1.0
Erie	28	9.9	12.2	St. Marys	27	12.9	2.2
Warren	29	9.5	1.9	Dushore-Laporte	29	12.1	0.3
Sunbury-Shamokin-Mt. Carmel	30	9.4	7.8	Allentown-Bethlehem	30	12.0	37.0
Wellsboro	31	9.2	1.6	Scranton—Wilkes-Barre	31	11.9	40.3
PENNSYLVANIA		9.1	499.0	PENNSYLVANIA		11.8	650.0
Sayre-Athens-Towanda	32	9.1	2.4	Sayre-Athens-Towanda	32	11.5	3.0
Allentown-Bethlehem	33	8.7	27.2	Sunbury-Shamokin-Mt. Carmel	33	11.3	9.4
St. Marys	34	8.6	1.5	York	33	11.3	20.4
Forest City-Montrose	35	8.4	1.7				
				Wellsboro	35	11.0	1.9
State College	36	8.0	4.2	State College	36	10.6	5.6
York	36	8.0	14.7	Reading	37	9.9	15.7
Honesdale-Matamoras	38	7.8	2.0				
				UNITED STATES		9.6	10717.0
UNITED STATES		7.5	8539.0				
				Forest City-Montrose	38	9.4	1.8
Reading	39	7.2	11.7	Honesdale-Matamoras	39	9.1	2.3
Philadelphia	40	6.8	153.0	Philadelphia	40	8.5	187.2
Harrisburg-Lebanon-Carlisle	41	5.8	17.7	Harrisburg-Lebanon-Carlisle	41	7.5	22.8
Lancaster	42	4.8	9.3	Lancaster	42	6.8	12.6

1/ Pennsylvania's 42 labor market areas ranked on basis of rate of unemployment.
All data are on 1984 benchmarks.

SOURCE: Research and Statistics Division, Office of Employment Security.

TABLE 34

PENNSYLVANIA

LABOR SUPPLY CLASSIFICATION 1/ BY COUNTY

(Based on Quarterly Unemployment Rates)

Second Quarter 1985

County	Unemp. Rate	Number Unemp. (000's)	County	Unemp. Rate	Number Unemp. (000's)
EXCESSIVE LABOR SHORTAGE (Less than 1.5%)					
none					
SERIOUS LABOR SHORTAGE (1.5 to 2.9%)					
none					
MODERATE LABOR SHORTAGE (3.0 to 5.9%)					
Chester	5.2%	8.2	Lancaster	4.7%	9.3
Cumberland	4.4	4.4	Montgomery	5.6	17.0
Dauphin	5.8	7.6	Perry	5.1	1.0
Delaware	5.9	15.7			
MODERATE LABOR SURPLUS (6.0 to 8.9%)					
Adams	6.9%	2.3	Montour	7.4%	0.5
Allegheny	8.9	55.0	Philadelphia	7.8	84.5
Berks	8.2	13.9	Pike	6.9	0.6
Bucks	6.4	15.4	Snyder	7.0	1.0
Centre	7.8	4.2	Union	8.6	1.3
Franklin	7.8	4.0	Wayne	7.9	1.9
Lebanon	6.9	4.3	Wyoming	6.5	1.1
Lehigh	7.9	10.8	York	8.2	12.8
Monroe	8.0	2.7			
SERIOUS LABOR SURPLUS (9.0 to 11.9%)					
Blair	10.3%	5.8	Lawrence	11.3%	4.7
Bradford	9.5	2.6	Luzerne	10.9	17.7
Butler	9.7	5.8	Lycoming	10.8	5.7
Cambria	11.9	8.2	McKean	10.1	2.2
Carbon	10.7	3.0	Mercer	10.9	5.4
Clarion	11.2	2.0	Northampton	9.1	10.5
Columbia	9.8	2.9	Schuylkill	11.7	7.7
Elk	11.5	2.0	Sullivan	9.9	0.2
Erie	9.6	12.0	Susquehanna	11.4	2.1
Forest	9.4	0.2	Tioga	10.9	1.9
Fulton	10.9	0.7	Venango	10.6	2.7
Jefferson	11.3	2.4	Warren	9.2	1.8
Juniata	10.5	0.8	Washington	11.8	11.5
Lackawanna	9.2	9.7	Westmoreland	11.9	20.8
EXCESSIVE LABOR SURPLUS (12.0 or more)					
Armstrong	12.4%	3.7	Greene	14.7%	2.1
Beaver	13.3	10.6	Huntingdon	12.9	2.2
Bedford	14.2	2.6	Indiana	12.0	4.8
Cameron	14.9	0.3	Mifflin	14.7	2.9
Clearfield	12.9	5.2	Northumberland	12.8	6.0
Clinton	14.0	1.8	Potter	13.7	1.0
Crawford	13.7	5.0	Somerset	14.4	4.7
Fayette	12.6	9.0			

1/ Labor supply classifications should not be confused with the annual area classifications by the U.S. Department of Labor of labor surplus areas for the purposes of Defense Manpower Policy No. 48 (DMP-48) and Executive Orders 12073 and 10582 (implementing the Buy American Act).

SOURCE: Research and Statistics Division, Office of Employment Security.

TABLE 35

PENNSYLVANIA LABOR SURPLUS AREAS
ELIGIBLE FOR FEDERAL PROCUREMENT PREFERENCE
FROM OCTOBER 1, 1985 THROUGH SEPTEMBER 30, 1986

Counties

Adams County
Armstrong County
Beaver County
Bedford County
Bradford County
Butler County
Cambria County
Cameron County
Carbon County
Clarion County
Clearfield County
Clinton County
Columbia County
Crawford County
Elk County
Fayette County
Forest County
Franklin County
Fulton County
Greene County
Huntingdon County
Indiana County
Jefferson County
Juniata County
Lawrence County
Luzerne County
Lycoming County
McKean County
Mercer County
Mifflin County
Northumberland County
Potter County
Schuylkill County
Somerset County
Sullivan County
Tioga County
Venango County
Warren County
Washington County
Westmoreland County

Balance of Counties

Balance of Allegheny County - Allegheny County less Pittsburgh City and Penn Hills Township

Balance of Blair County - Blair County less Altoona City

Balance of Erie County - Erie County less Erie City

Balance of Lackawanna County - Lackawanna County less Scranton City

Balance of Northampton County - Northampton County less part of Bethlehem City

Cities and Townships

Allentown City - in Lehigh County
Altoona City - in Blair County
Bethlehem City - in Northampton County
Bristol Township - in Bucks County
Erie City - in Erie County
Penn Hills Township - in Allegheny County
Pittsburgh City - in Allegheny County
Reading City - in Berks County

The above areas have been classified by the U.S. Department of Labor as labor surplus areas for purposes of Defense Manpower Policy No. 4B (DMP-4B) and Executive Order 12073 and 10582 (implementing the Buy American Act). Employers in such designated areas are eligible for preference in bidding on Federal procurement contracts under these Acts or Orders.

To be classified as a labor surplus area a city or township must have (1) a population of 50,000 or more in the 1980 Census or in any offical annual updates of census estimates and (2) have an unemployment rate of 1.2 times the national average during the reference period. Counties or balance of counties (counties less areas of 50,000 population), regardless of population size, that have unemployment rates of 1.2 times the national average during the reference period are also classified as labor surplus areas. If 1.2 times the national average during the reference period is 10.0% or greater, an area whose unemployment rate is 10.0% or greater during the same period will be classified as a labor surplus area. The reference period is determined by the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics and currently is January 1983 through December 1984.

An area can also be classified as a labor surplus area due to exceptional circumstances if the area experiences a significant rise in its unemployment rate that reaches 1.2 times the current national unemployment rate. This rise in the unemployment rate should be expected to last at least one year and to stay at a level high enough to meet the eligibility criteria under which the area was classified.

The list will be revised and published in October of each year.

VI. LOW INCOME POPULATION GROUPS

Table 36 contains data on the number of cases and persons economically disadvantaged who are on public assistance by selected categories for each county. As of March 1985 there were 712,582 persons dependent on public assistance statewide, a decrease of 33,168 from the March 1984 figure of 745,750. The number represented 6.0 percent of the population in 1985 as compared with 6.3 percent in 1984.

There were 556,650 persons on programs for Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) and 152,366 persons on General Assistance. Of the number dependent on public assistance, 241,296 persons have been estimated to be employable, a target group that the Job Training Partnership Act addresses. Philadelphia recorded 85,099 employables, while Allegheny County reported 33,391.

Counties having the highest percentage of persons on public assistance were Philadelphia with 15.7 percent; Fayette 12.1 percent; Greene, 10.3 percent; and Lawrence, 7.6 percent. Cumberland County's 1.0 percent was the lowest county percentage of persons on public assistance. Pike and Montgomery were next lowest with 1.2 percent and 1.4 percent, respectively.

Also included in Table 36 are counts of the number of registrants in the WIN Demonstration program that is administered by the Pennsylvania Office of Employment Security and the Department of Public Welfare. WIN registrants increased 57 percent from the previous year, from 91,336 to 143,361.

Table 37 contains annual income poverty levels by size of family for 1982-1985. Data are also available on lower living standard income for Philadelphia PMSA and Pittsburgh PMSA, and metropolitan and nonmetropolitan areas by family size. The annual income poverty level for a family of four effective April 1985 was $10,650, $450 above the 1984 figure of $10,200.

The lower living standard income level for a family of four in Philadelphia was $17,310 and $17,560 in Pittsburgh. For the balance of Pennsylvania the comparable figure for a metropolitan area was $17,710. The figure for a nonmetropolitan area was $17,260.

Data in Table 37 were prepared by the U.S. Office of Management and Budget and the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 38

ECONOMICALLY DISADVANTAGED ON PUBLIC ASSISTANCE BY SELECTED CATEGORIES AND BY COUNTY

MARCH 1985

COUNTY	Persons Dependent on Public Assistance	% of Population 1/	Aid to Families with Dependent Children			General Assistance		Estimated Number Employable 3/
			Number of Persons	Number of Cases	WIN Regists. 2/	Number of Persons	Number of Cases	
Adams	1,153	1.8	837	285	156	304	235	280
Allegheny	93,725	6.5	71,354	24,494	18,660	21,898	19,337	33,391
Armstrong	5,146	6.8	3,766	1,163	1,061	1,354	1,010	1,982
Beaver	14,264	7.0	11,384	3,731	2,825	2,804	2,458	4,686
Bedford	2,187	4.6	1,744	536	486	429	324	780
Berks	9,929	3.2	8,189	2,693	1,509	1,638	1,369	2,276
Blair	8,712	6.4	6,586	2,133	1,618	2,096	1,538	2,785
Bradford	4,145	6.5	2,967	929	673	1,151	750	1,216
Bucks	8,726	1.8	6,817	2,456	1,568	1,820	1,476	2,510
Butler	5,823	3.9	4,454	1,432	1,452	1,335	1,049	2,516
Cambria	10,536	5.9	8,245	2,497	2,312	2,246	1,760	3,942
Cameron	407	6.0	333	116	58	72	62	89
Carbon	1,772	3.3	1,146	407	359	607	383	697
Centre	2,424	2.1	1,780	604	636	620	498	1,160
Chester	7,619	2.3	6,204	2,136	1,075	1,368	1,169	1,663
Clarion	2,427	5.8	1,773	542	724	640	454	1,330
Clearfield	4,616	5.6	3,315	996	1,108	1,271	924	2,136
Clinton	2,750	7.1	2,048	674	602	683	515	1,062
Columbia	2,076	3.3	1,528	510	500	530	381	874
Crawford	5,550	6.2	4,437	1,385	1,584	1,088	880	2,590
Cumberland	1,837	1.0	1,403	501	973	400	329	1,612
Dauphin	11,655	5.0	9,394	3,165	1,486	2,212	1,694	2,281
Delaware	20,659	3.7	16,097	5,488	3,630	4,453	3,787	6,135
Elk	1,330	3.5	1,050	340	334	261	201	531
Erie	20,081	7.1	15,725	4,979	3,249	4,206	3,303	5,404
Fayette	19,183	12.1	15,216	4,497	4,306	3,918	2,995	7,174
Forest	291	5.8	233	74	75	56	46	122
Franklin	2,991	2.6	2,268	757	787	693	565	1,374
Fulton	623	4.7	419	130	89	200	138	183
Greene	4,183	10.3	3,098	902	877	1,083	730	1,587
Huntingdon	2,244	5.3	1,668	540	644	548	419	1,144
Indiana	4,197	4.5	2,980	896	1,006	1,217	816	1,922
Jefferson	2,021	4.2	1,550	497	392	464	324	848
Juniata	564	2.9	387	139	134	168	114	244
Lackawanna	9,978	4.4	8,027	2,640	1,261	1,762	1,570	2,011
Lancaster	11,244	3.0	8,914	2,886	1,186	2,288	1,736	1,899
Lawrence	8,063	7.6	6,164	1,923	1,815	1,852	1,424	3,159
Lebanon	2,315	2.1	1,726	594	529	578	436	917
Lehigh	8,266	3.0	6,380	2,130	1,787	1,751	1,312	2,904
Luzerne	15,855	4.7	12,846	4,156	3,587	2,902	2,534	5,774
Lycoming	6,542	5.6	5,081	1,690	1,376	1,406	1,068	2,246
McKean	3,182	6.4	2,332	748	654	825	576	1,158
Mercer	8,580	6.7	6,501	2,110	1,330	2,048	1,618	2,350
Mifflin	2,482	5.3	1,756	588	327	712	532	623
Monroe	1,582	2.2	1,312	458	375	250	211	548
Montgomery	8,929	1.4	6,702	2,360	1,850	2,121	1,874	3,319
Montour	408	2.4	259	96	138	145	113	300
Northampton	7,119	3.1	5,586	1,884	1,363	1,478	1,196	2,228
Northumberland	3,896	3.9	2,854	984	826	896	742	1,449
Perry	1,191	3.3	899	308	229	284	216	390
Philadelphia	261,596	15.7	208,473	69,108	52,110	52,605	43,750	85,099
Pike	238	1.2	180	66	89	54	46	168
Potter	1,267	7.1	859	264	334	384	258	658
Schuylkill	4,785	3.0	3,754	1,222	925	970	739	1,484
Snyder	787	2.2	586	190	263	178	132	446
Somerset	4,252	5.2	3,546	1,029	1,073	680	565	1,662
Sullivan	130	2.1	101	30	68	28	26	127
Susquehanna	1,369	3.6	1,125	326	279	220	161	417
Tioga	2,046	5.0	1,308	420	383	732	414	761
Union	778	2.3	634	207	265	135	110	406
Venango	3,972	6.1	3,083	978	957	878	680	1,622
Warren	1,994	4.2	1,464	478	465	509	392	883
Washington	13,261	6.1	10,222	3,313	3,439	2,978	2,414	5,945
Wayne	1,123	3.1	832	282	191	163	118	271
Westmoreland	19,715	5.0	15,094	4,862	4,918	4,477	3,456	8,414
Wyoming	1,380	5.2	1,044	327	239	332	230	407
York	8,423	2.7	6,551	2,255	1,742	1,802	1,532	2,925
PENNSYLVANIA	712,582	6.0	556,650	183,548	143,361	152,366	124,212	241,296

See footnotes on next page.

TABLE 36

FOOTNOTES

1/ Based on Bureau of the Census Estimates for July 1, 1982. The state total is 11,885,566.

2/ Persons registered under the WIN Demonstration Program that is administered by the Pennsylvania Office of Employment Security and the Department of Public Welfare offering job placement, training or special work project opportunities to persons receiving aid under the "Aid to Families with Dependent Children" program (AFDC) of the State Department of Welfare.

3/ Estimated by the Pennsylvania Office of Employment Security.

NOTE: Obviously one case could include several persons, e.g. one AFDC case could include a head of household and several children.

SOURCE: Public Assistance data are provided by the Pennsylvania Department of Public Welfare.

TABLE 37

U.S. OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET
ANNUAL INCOME POVERTY LEVEL CRITERIA FOR CONTINENTAL U.S.

FAMILY SIZE	Effective Date			
	April 1985	April 1984	April 1983	April 1982
1	$ 5,250	$ 4,980	$ 4,860	$ 4,680
2	7,050	6,720	6,540	6,220
3	8,850	8,460	8,220	7,760
4	10,650	10,200	9,900	9,300
5	12,450	11,940	11,580	10,840
6	14,250	13,680	13,260	12,380
7	16,050	15,420	14,940	13,920
8	17,850	17,160	16,620	15,460
EACH ADDITIONAL MEMBER	1,800	1,740	1,680	1,540

U.S. EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING ADMINISTRATION
1985 LOWER LIVING STANDARD INCOME LEVEL

FAMILY SIZE	Philadelphia PMSA		Pittsburgh PMSA	
	100%	70%	100%	70%
1	$ 6,230	$ 4,360	$ 6,130	$ 4,420
2	10,210	7,150	10,360	7,250
3	14,030	9,820	14,210	9,950
4	17,310	12,120	17,560	12,290
5	20,430	14,300	20,710	14,500
6	23,900	16,730	24,230	16,960
7	27,370	19,160	27,740	19,420
8	30,840	21,590	31,260	21,880
EACH ADDITIONAL MEMBER	3,470	2,430	3,510	2,460

Balance of Pennsylvania

FAMILY SIZE	Metropolitan Area		Non-Metropolitan Area	
	100%	70%	100%	70%
1	$ 6,370	$ 4,460	$ 6,210	$ 4,350
2	10,460	7,320	10,190	7,130
3	14,340	10,040	13,970	9,780
4	17,710	12,400	17,260	12,080
5	20,900	14,630	20,360	14,250
6	24,440	17,110	23,810	16,670
7	27,990	19,590	27,270	19,090
8	31,530	22,070	30,730	21,510
EACH ADDITIONAL MEMBER	3,540	[illegible],480	3,460	2,420

APPENDIX

CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS

Applicants - Persons registered at the local employment service offices and are reasonably representative of the available worker supply in most occupational categories and for most sections of the state. These jobseekers include an estimated 70 percent of all workers in the area suffering a spell of unemployment each year, as well as labor force entrants and currently employed workers seeking a job change. Persons who are not new in the labor force, but may be available for work if appropriate new job opportunities develop, are not included in these estimates.

Average hourly earnings - The total money earnings for each hour worked or paid for including not only basic hourly and incentive wages, but also premium pay for overtime and late shift work.

Average weekly earnings - Computed by multiplying average hourly earnings by average weekly hours worked.

Civilian labor force - The sum of persons 16 years of age and older who are employed (exclusive of the Armed Forces), unemployed, or directly involved in labor-management disputes.

Dislocated workers - Those individuals in the labor force who have been laid off and are not likely to return to their previous jobs. Individuals who have dropped out of the labor force, i.e., not actively seeking work, are not counted as dislocated workers.

Durable goods - Known as "hard goods", refer to manufactured or processed items generally considered to have a normal life expectancy of three years or more. The durable goods manufacturing industries are lumber and wood, furniture, stone, clay, glass, primary and fabricated metals, electrical and nonelectrical machinery, transportation equipment, instruments and miscellaneous manufacturing.

Economically disadvantaged person - A member of a family that receives cash welfare payments or whose family annual income does not exceed the poverty level or exceed 70 percent of the lower living standard income, whichever is higher.

ESARS - Acronym for Employment Security Automated Reporting System for reporting and compiling characteristics of job applicants and job orders and activities performed by Employment Service offices.

Hard-to-fill openings and hard-to-place applicants - The information on hard-to-fill openings and hard-to-place applicants summarized in this report is based primarily on job openings listed and applicants registered for work at the local employment service offices. While such openings are often reasonably representative of the kinds of occupations in demand in the area, Employment Service unfilled openings (the total of employer orders which are on file and which have not been filled as of a particular day) may understate needs in some occupations for which hiring is normally handled through other channels such as union hiring halls. Openings unfilled 1 month or more are generally considered hard to fill.

Hispanic - Persons of Mexican, Puerto Rican, Cuban, Central or South American, or some other Spanish origin.

Job Bank - The Job Bank is a computerized listing of the job openings placed by employers with OES. The listings come both alphabetically and by D.O.T. code. This service is provided at no cost to either employers or applicants. In addition to computer printouts, most OES local offices are equipped with film readers to assist applicants in locating a job for which they are qualified. An ES Specialist will interview the applicant, and if the applicant is qualified, phone the employer to arrange for an interview. This is the referral process and if the applicant is hired, it is a placement.

Job training partnership act (JTPA) - Replaces the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act. JTPA seeks to train disadvantaged youths in marketable skills and to retrain older workers whose jobs have disappeared.

Labor market area (LMA) - Defined as a county or group of counties having a central city without regard to population size. A labor market area is an economically integrated unit within which workers may readily change jobs without changing their place of residence. The area generally takes the name of the central city. The boundaries depend primarily on economic and geographic factors, and not on political jurisdiction. MSAs are literally large labor market areas.

Metropolitan statistical area (MSA), (PMSA) - MSAs and PMSAs are relatively large labor market areas. They are defined as a county or group of counties having an integrated economic situation and containing either a city with a population of at least 50,000 or a U.S. Bureau of Census designated urbanized area of at least 50,000. The labor market concept takes into consideration the total local area where job transactions occur, e.g., persons residing in the labor market area can obtain employment anywhere in the area without changing their place of residence.

Minority - Those persons who are non-white, of Spanish heritage or have other characteristics which pose a barrier to employment.

Nonagricultural wage and salary employment - State nonagricultural wage and salary employment statistics are based primarily on survey data collected from a sample of employers, representing 64 percent of employment in the state's manufacturing industries and 38 percent in nonmanufacturing industries.

Nonagricultural wage and salary employment refers only to employees on establishment payrolls during the sample week in each month (week including the 12th), and excluding self-employed, unpaid family workers, domestic workers, agricultural workers, but includes workers involved in labor-management disputes. Nonagricultural wage and salary employment figures relate to place of work of the workers and not to their place of residence. To the extent that multiple job holding exists during the payroll period, the payroll records may count a person more than once. In addition, the payroll data include commuters who live outside the state, but not persons who commute to work outside the state.

Nondurable goods - Known as "soft goods," refer to manufactured or processed items generally considered to last for a short time - less than three years. The nondurable manufacturing industries include food, tobacco, textiles, apparel, paper, printing, chemicals, petroleum, rubber and leather.

Not in labor force - If a person is not working, not looking for work, not involved in a labor-management dispute, and not on unpaid absence from a job, or if he is under age 16, then the person is not in the labor force. Housewives, students, retirees, and children constitute the largest body of persons not in the labor force. Welfare recipients, if neither looking for work nor holding a job, are not in the labor force. Persons who may wish to work, but because of disability cannot work, are also not in the labor force.

Per capita income - Total income of an area divided by total population of that area.

Personal income - All current income before taxes but excluding personal contributions for social security insurance.

Placement - When the local employment service office, which has an employer job order, refers an acceptable applicant to the employer, and verifies that fact that the applicant has been hired by the employer.

Private industry council (PIC) - Councils composed of local business people and corporation officials to develop and control the JTPA programs.

Seasonally adjusted data - Excludes the effects of seasonal variations. Economic time series are generally subject to regular intra-yearly movements comprised of social customs, production changes, and climatic conditions which tend to repeat themselves annually in a given locality, i.e., graduating students in June or increased retail employment in December. When a ratio-to-moving-average method (developed by U.S. Department of Labor) removes seasonal influences, a reliable trend is obtained for analysis.

Seasonal employment - Employment that is affected by climatic conditions, social customs and/or production changes.

Service delivery area (SDA) - A designated geographic area instituted under JTPA, to assist in the administration and management of the JTPA programs.

Unemployment - State unemployment statistics are obtained as part of the National Current Population Survey (CPS). This is a monthly survey of about 55,000 households throughout the Nation of which 3,100 are in Pennsylvania, conducted by the U.S. Bureau of Census for the U.S. Department of Labor.

Unemployed persons - Comprise all those who did not work during the survey week, who made specific efforts to find a job within the past 4 weeks, and who were available for work during the survey week (except for temporary illness). Also included as unemployed are those who did not work at all, were available for work, and (a) were waiting to be called back to a job from which they had been laid off; or (b) were waiting to report to a new wage or salary job within 30 days.

Unemployment rate - Represents the number of unemployed as a percent of the total civilian labor force. The rate is based on unrounded data although rounded data may be published.

Vietnam-Era veteran - A person who (1) served on active duty for a period of more than 180 days, any part of which occurred during the Vietnam-Era, and was discharged or released therefrom with other than a dishonorable discharge, or (2) was discharged or released from active duty for a service-connected disability if any part of such active duty was performed during the Vietnam-Era (August 5, 1964 through May 7, 1975).

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